The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

The Junction Between McClellan and Pope Effected.

Gen. Pope Fallen Back to the Line of the Rappahannock.

The Enemy on the South Bank of the River in Great Force.

Unavailing Attempts to Turn Our Flanks.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LINES.

Our Arms Successful at All Points.

Capt. Stevens, of the United States transport Vanderbilt, arrived yesterday morning, reports that Gen. McClellan left Fortress Monroe, with a large number of his army, on the 21st., for Aquia Creek, to reinforce Gen. Pope's army.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 23.

We have highly important news from Gen. Pope's Army of Virginia, but refrain from publishing anything that may be detrimental to the Government. [illegible]

[illegible] Thursday next, and it is thought, will be fought on Sunday next. We see nothing in all this to discourage us in the least. It is but the consummation of the plans of our Commander-in-Chief. The failure of the campaign of the Peninsula rendered it necessary for the Army of Virginia to be organized, and pushed forward toward Richmond, to attract the attention of the rebels, while the Army of the Potomac—a dead letter at Harrison's Landing—should be brought away, and put into a position where it could operate against the enemy effectively. In bringing it to Alexandria this end has been attained.

NAMES OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under date of Alexandria, Aug. 22, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes:

The list of sick and wounded soldiers, which I append to this letter, was obtained from the surgeon who had charge of the train that arrived here about 8 o'clock this morning. [illegible]

Officers Wounded.

Capt. James Gage, Co. F, 110th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Cottrell, Co. G, 110th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. Kirby, Co. I, 84th Pennsylvania.
Capt. R. L. Hayatt, Co. G, 110th Pennsylvania.

Privates.

W. H. Robbins, 1st New-Jersey.
I. C. Holsmock, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
A. W. Richards, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
Michael Callahan, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
H. Bower, Co. G, 84th Pennsylvania.
R. H. Walker, Co. A, 84th Pennsylvania.
T. Grimes, Co. C, 84th Pennsylvania.
Fred. C. Hess, Co. E, 84th Pennsylvania.
W. Steven, Co. I, 84th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Clouser, Co. I, 84th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Jas. Chess, Co. F, 110th Pennsylvania.
John Elwell, Co. G, 110th Pennsylvania.
John Crooney, Co. H, 110th Pennsylvania.

J. Gates, Co. H, 110th Pennsylvania.
John Wright, Co. E, 10th Pennsylvania.
[illegible]

LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED MEN LEFT AT THE HOSPITAL AT CULPEPPER, AUG. 18, 1862.

Wm. Leach, Co. E, 7th Ohio.
Clement Barker, Co. A, 61st Ohio.
[illegible]
M. Painter, Co. C, 73d Pennsylvania.
J. H. Coston, Co. E, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
[illegible]
Peter Smith, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
[illegible]
Edwin Wood, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
[illegible]
Geo. Winser, Co. G, 8th New-York.
[illegible]
Aaron Grant, Co. A, 111th Pennsylvania.
Chas. W. Frost, 6th Maine Battery.
[illegible]
Andrew O'Connell, Co. G, 2d Massachusetts.
Paul Greenleaf, Co. H, 3d New-Hampshire.
[illegible]
John W. Lyding, Co. C, 2d Maryland.
[illegible]
George Lenhart, Co. F, 28th Pennsylvania.
[illegible]
Wm. Lockner, Co. F, 66th Ohio.
George A. Smith, Co. G, 2d Massachusetts.
[illegible]
George M. Taft, Co. A, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
Wm. H. Cresswell, Co. L, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
[illegible]
Michael Bailey, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
[illegible]
Corp. Rufus E. Farris, Co. G, 10th Maine.
Orderly Sergt. Fitzgerald, Co. H, 27th Indiana.
[illegible]
Richard Francis, Co. A, 102d New-York.
Morton Green, Co. G, 2d Massachusetts.
M. B. Warner, Co. H, 111th Pennsylvania.
Wm. C. Thorp, Co. K, 46th Pennsylvania.
Spencer E. Bailey, Co. F, 28th Ohio.
Abram W. Mells, Co. A, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Sherman Bollinger, Co. F, 7th Ohio.
F. S. Grant, Co. K, 5th Ohio.
Nathaniel Bradley, Co. A, 46th Pennsylvania.
Samuel Hunt, Co. E, 28th New-York.
F. W. Morris, Co. F, 2d Massachusetts.
Sergt. W. T. F. Lowe, Co. A, 5th New-York.
John Scanlan, Co. C, 1st District of Columbia.
Benjamin Gridley, Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Valery D. Beckell, 46th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Alward, Co. D, 46th Pennsylvania.
Seth White, Co. E, 27th Indiana.
E. S. Bartlett, Co. G, 10th Maine.
Edwin St. Lawrence, Co. A, 7th Ohio.
Daniel Smith, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
J. S. Sanders, Co. H, 10th New-York.
John Martin, Co. F, 10th New-York.
Charles Carvel, Co. B, 7th Ohio.
—— Fitzmorris, Co. F, 28th New-York.
Abraham McDonald, Co. F, 27th Indiana.
A. S. Guettring, Co. I, 62d Virginia.
James Bolen, Co. D, 5th Virginia.
Thos. F. Cooper, Co. I, 21st Virginia.
Corp. E. Wakeman, Co. D, 42d Virginia.
Wm. Willis, Co. I, 21st Virginia.
J. Clafrey, Co. H, 28d New-York.
Wm. Dorman, Co. A, 73d Ohio.
Lieut.-Col. E. V. Brown, 28th New-York.
First Lieut. W. P. Warren, Co. C, 28th New-York.
Capt. Luchenbach, Co. C, 46th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Chapman, Co. E, 5th Virginia Cavalry.
Capt. Clayton, Co. F, 102d New-York.
Capt. I. Ely, 6th Michigan.
Lieut. Mathews, Co. F, 46th Pennsylvania.
J. S. Todd, Co. F, 26th Pennsylvania.
J. Richardson, Co. F, 46th Pennsylvania.
F. Laws, Co. C, 3d Maryland.

Confederates.

R. Andes, Co. A, 48th Virginia.
W. A. Webb, Co. E, 21st Virginia.
W. J. Bayley, Co. C, 48th Virginia.
S. Osborn, Co. G, 48th Virginia.

Died.

Serg. S. R. Williston, Massachusetts Regiment.

The following Surgeons were left behind to take care of our wounded:

Surgeon Holmes, 28th New-York.
Assistant Surgeon Coover, 46th Pennsylvania.
Assistant Surgeon Day, 10th Maine.
Assistant Surgeon Bissell, 5th Connecticut.
Assistant Surgeon Worlen, 27th Indiana.

GUERRILLAS IN VIRGINIA.

Two Skirmishes Near the Mouth of the Rappahannock—Several Men Wounded and One Killed—Two Rebel Vessels Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The gunboat *Resolute*, Acting Master Tole, arrived here this morning, bringing the body of Masters Ryan, who was killed on the 21st, near the mouth of the Rappahannock. From one of the officers have the following particulars been obtained:

Recently, Master Tole, with a boat's crew from the *Resolute*, proceeded up Sturgeon Creek, about three miles, to cut out two vessels, which he had been informed were up the creek, and reaching the place cut out one of them, and were towing it down, when it ran aground. They set about getting it off, when they were fired into by a gang of guerrillas in ambush on shore. The fire was immediately returned, and was kept up for some time, but finding it impossible to get the sloop off the party returned to the *Resolute*. The following persons in the boat were wounded: Peter Nelson, in the hand; R. Kane, in the side, thigh and arm; John McDonald, in the left hand and arm, and —— Jackson, a citizen of Virginia, who was acting as pilot, in the forehead.

Thursday last another expedition was formed, and Master Jocelyn, of the *Reliance*, Master Tole and Master's Mate T. Newton, with boat's crew from the two vessels, went up again and set fire to the schooner, and finding the sloop still aground, they also fired her. As they were pulling away, the guerrillas fired into them from ambush on shore. The men immediately returned the fire with rifles, and working the boat in position, brought a howitzer to bear on the enemy with grape and rifled shot, and, it is probable, with effect, as the firing from the shore soon ceased.

In our boat Masters Ryan, of the *Resolute*, was killed; Thos. Newton, Master's Mate, wounded in the foot; Andrew Stickney, of the *Reliance*, in the thigh; and Frank Mullen, of the *Reliance*, in the arm.

The boat then returned, firing into every suspicious locality on the way, in order to guard against surprise, and returned to the ships. As the boat was pulling away from the scene of action, the rebels were seen running in the field and along the beach, having with them a number of women and children, using them expressly as screens to prevent our men from firing upon them.

Democratic Meeting in Independence-square, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The meeting called by Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is progressing quietly in Independence-square.

About 2,000 persons are present.

Delegations marched from the various wards to the Square with torches.

Hon. Wm. Witte made a speech, in which he claimed that the Democratic party was the only war party in the country, and without its aid there could be no hope of bringing the war to a close. Democrats were ready to aid the Administration to restore the Constitution as it was.

Mr. Hughes also made a speech, and introduced a series of resolutions, declaring a war of subjugation to be a war of disunion; and that the Abolitionists are endeavoring, by insidious and treacherous means, to destroy the Constitution, and thereby the Union, by overthrowing in detail the fundamental provisions of the Constitution, without which no free Government can exist.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-York and Brooklyn Tax Appointments.

Satisfactory Condition of our Foreign Relations.

The Supply of Springfield Muskets Run Out.

How the President Came to Write a Letter to Horace Greeley.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

THE NEW-YORK TAX-APPOINTMENTS.

Since the list of Tax-appointments for New-York and Brooklyn was sent in to the President, it is understood that the name of Col. Weed, of the old Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, has also been sent in as Collector for the Second District. One or two other changes are talked of as perhaps likely to be made by the President. There is a pressure to have Greeley substituted for Mack in the Fourth District, but the change is not thought probable. The Collector recommended for the Third District is Henry C. Bowen, not "Brown," as it is printed this morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO HORACE GREELEY.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is authoritatively stated that our foreign relations never have presented so gratifying an appearance before, since the rebellion broke out, as they do now. All fears of intervention are utterly dismissed for the present. Whatever may be the real intentions of the Emperor, France will have too much to do with Garibaldi and Italy, and with finishing up the Mexican expedition, to have any time for troubling us; and while France holds off, we are safe from difficulty with England. It is denied that any such cordial understanding as has been represented does exist between England and France relating to our affairs. It is further stated that the news that six hundred thousand more men are coming forward in answer to the President's call is producing a most happy effect. Its obvious lesson—viz., that we are a good neighbor to let alone—is being well learnt in all influential circles.

NO MORE SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS.

The supply of Springfield muskets is to-day completely exhausted. Troops will now be armed with the Belgian rifles till the cargoes of captured arms, referred to last night, are available.

THE REBEL ARMIES.

This evening's *Star* gives the following statements of the armies with which the rebels have been operating on the Peninsula and around Richmond:

"From the South we have the following data in relation to the strength of the Confederate Army from the date of the [illegible] Manassas: Our informant states that Gen. Johnston left Manassas with forty thousand effective men. Gen. Magruder held Yorktown with seven thousand five hundred effective men when the Union army landed. The Confederates, acting under the advice of Gen. Lee, left Yorktown with sixty-seven thousand men. On June 1, eighty-five thousand rations were issued to the Confederate army before Richmond. Detailed reports by regiments, brigades and battalions, of all but seventeen Captains, showed that six thousand three hundred and fifty-seven soldiers were placed *hors du combat* in the battle of Seven Pines. On June 21, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand rations were issued to the rebel army before Richmond. By July 20 thirty thousand new troops had reached Richmond from the South, most of whom were new levies and not regarded as thoroughly safe. On the 12th of August there were six regiments of infantry at Savannah, and a force of thirty-four thousand near Charleston."

Several days ago the President read to a friend a rough draft of what appears this morning as a letter to Horace Greeley. He said that he had thought of getting some such statement of his position on the Slavery question before the public in some manner, and asked the opinion of his friend as to the propriety of such a course, and the best way of accomplishing it. The appearance of Greeley's letter gave him the opportunity he had been looking for, and it was embraced as giving occasion for such a statement as he had before desired to make. Those who insist on precedent, and Presidential dignity, are horrified at this novel idea of Mr. Lincoln's, but there is unanimous admiration of the skill and force with which he has defined his policy. The *National Intelligencer* accompanies the President's letter with an editorial, suggesting that Greeley will be very much astonished at getting a response to his communication, and reading him a little lesson in etiquette, as follows:

"We hope that when Mr. Greeley has duly pondered the pithy sentences of the President's letter, he will be able to rejoin, if he propose to continue the correspondence, in a spirit which shall be slightly less arrogant, dictatorial and acrimonious. Twenty millions of his countrymen have a right to claim this at his hands, in deference to the high office whose incumbent he ventures to arraign before the bar of public opinion in their name."

A CANARD.

The story which found currency in one of our afternoon papers, that a railroad train was attacked by rebel guerrillas yesterday evening, is wholly untrue.

PAYMASTER FOLSOM.

It is a misapprehension to suppose that Maj. Folsom was arrested because of any suspicion that he was a defaulter. He was only arrested because he deposited Government specie in a bank for safe keeping instead of in the Treasury. No Paymaster stands higher for integrity in the Pay Department than Maj. Folsom.

PEDDLERS AND THE TAX LAW.

The Treasury Department construes the word "Peddler," as used in the Excise law, to be a person who gains a livelihood by traveling from place to place and selling goods and wares, or one whose occupation it is to sell goods while traveling from place to place. A farmer who sells his own products by traveling from house to house is not a "peddler" in the sense of the law.

A REBEL PAROLED.

Capt. Garnett, of the rebel army, brother of Dr Garnett, formerly of this city, who was a prisoner in the Old Capitol Prison, has been released upon his parole. He says that he will never take the oath of allegiance. He was paroled on account of ill health.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Ten rebel prisoners were brought in this morning and sent to the Old Capitol. Among them is Capt Kils, of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry.

STATE PRISONERS FROM ILLINOIS.

Marshal D. L. Phillips, of Illinois, arrived here to-day, having in charge twelve State prisoners from that State, who were taken before the Provost-Marshal and sent to the Old Capitol.

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Reply to Horace Greeley.

Slavery and the Union—The Restoration of the Union the Paramount Object.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New-York *Tribune*. If there be in it any statements, or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save Slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy Slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy Slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about Slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men, everywhere, could be free. Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Particulars of the Rebel Demonstration Against our Pickets near Suffolk, on Friday—Rumors of Another Attack Last Evening—Perilous Condition of Suffolk—Death of Col. G. H. Halleday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

The rebel demonstration upon Suffolk, which I mentioned in my letter of the 15th, has proved to be more than an idle rumor, as I have received conclusive proof from one who actually took part in [illegible]

It appears that on Friday last, at 5 o'clock P. M., 400 rebel cavalry came in sight of our pickets, 20 of them actually coming inside of our outside post. As soon as the news reached our camp, 200 of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Major Wetherill, (First Lieut. J. D. Mahes commanding the advance guard,) went in pursuit. After going six miles, they found a place where the rebels had dismounted, and known as the Widow Ballard's. The enemy had come in on the Petersburgh Road, crossed over to the South Quay, and went toward the Black Water. Our cavalry pursued them as far as Carrsville, about seventeen miles distant, and got there at 9 o'clock P. M. While at Carrsville they heard drums beating very distinctly, and were informed by the people of the neighborhood that two regiments of infantry and a portion of a battery of artillery had crossed the Black Water. The parties engaged in this expedition were Company A, Capt. Shearman, Company E, Lieut. Bailey, Company G, Lieut. Williams, Company B, Capt. Burr, Company L, on picket. Fourteen of these were in camp, and although on the sick list, turned out, and were in the advance guard with Lieut. Mahes.

I had scarcely penned the above when a friend, just in from Norfolk, assured me that there was a very current rumor there of *our pickets being attacked again near Suffolk, yesterday, the 20th, by 500 rebel cavalry*. Again I ask, are the disloyal citizens of Suffolk disarmed? *One house has been searched and found to contain arms; are we sure that every other house is not in the same predicament?* and shall we wait until the inhabitants are joining the enemy and shooting down our soldiers from every window and balcony, *before we make the search?*

Many in New-York and elsewhere will be grieved to hear of the death of the gallant Lieut.-Col. G. H. Halleday, of the Ninety-ninth New-York. He died of typhoid fever, at Norfolk, on the 18th inst., and his remains were interred with military honors yesterday, in the United States Cemetery, near the Marine Hospital, and attended by a vast concourse of people. Col. Halleday was beloved by every one who knew him, in or out of the army,—and his death has thrown a gloom over the whole place.

I send you particulars of our army movements hereabouts, but in a private dispatch. Some of these movements you will find of the utmost consequence.

NEMO.

Soldiers Buried in the Cemetery up to Aug. 21.

The following is a continuation of the names of soldiers buried in the Fortress Monroe Cemetery up to Aug. 21, 1862. This completes the list of names. There are about fifty graves, the names of the occupants of which are unknown.

Ernst Buford, New-York, died Aug. 19, 1862.
Jerome B. Ward, Sanford, N. Y., died Aug. 19, 1862.
—— Hess, Co. A, 57th New-York, of New-Brunswick, N. J., died Aug. 19, 1862.
Wm. Page, Co. K, 104th Penn., died Aug. 19, 1862.
J. G. Keefe, Co. G, 57th N. Y., died Aug. 19, 1862.
Robert McDougal, 104th N. Y., died Aug. 15, 1862.
Wm. Fulton, Newark, N. J., died Aug. 15, 1862.
F. Sullivan, New-York City, died Aug. 15, 1862.
Samuel Hogman, Hamburgh, Mich., died Aug. 15, 1862.
Albert J. Hoyt, Co. E, 5th Vt., died May 18, 1862.
J. Markham, Co. I, 16th N. Y., died May 2, 1862.
S. Devens, Co. G, 27th Virginia, died May 12, 1862.
J. Dixon, Co. C, 21st Mass., died May 11, 1862.
Pat. Mullen, Co. E, 81st Penn., died June 8, 1862.
H. Wescott, Pennsylvania Volunteers, died June 6, 1862.
—— Rivers, Co. G, 104th N. Y., died May 12, 1862.
Thos. Parker, Co. I, New-Jersey, died July 2, 1862.
J. D. Henry, Co. H, 1st Minnesota, died July 3, 1862.
Erasmus Kerr, Co. E, 83d Penn., died July 1, 1862.
James Daily, Co. F, 14th N. Y., died July 7, 1862.
Buck. A. Jones, Co. K, 2d N. H., died July 1, 1862.
R. Chaffey, Co. H, 12th U. S. In., died June 30, 1862.
Jacob Witters, Co. F, 83d Penn., died June 29, 1862.
J. W. Cross, 4th Pennsylvania, died June 5, 1862.
Wm. Welch, Co. F, 2d Maine, died June 28, 1862.
Edwin Blake, Co. D, 15th Mass., died June 5, 1862.
A. Biddle, Co. E, 4th N. J., died May 25, 1862.
Thos. McMonagle, 38th N. Y., died June 8, 1862.
D. W. Hale, Co. C, 1st Mass., died May 26, 1862.
Chas. L. Acquin, 74th N. Y., died May 26, 1862.
Corp. Wm. J. Sharp, Co. H, 2d N. Y., died May 26, 1862.
Antonio Hirth, Co. K, 3d Mich., died June 30, 1862.
H. Wescott, Penn. Vols., died June 6, 1862.
E. D. Walker.
[illegible]
John Cochran, Co. F, 57th Penn., died June 8, 1862.
[illegible]
Henry Totem, Co. A, 86th N. Y., died July 2, 1862.
[illegible]
S. Humphreys, Co. E, 2d Me., died July 4, 1862.
[illegible]
Corp. G. L. Miller, Co. E, 72d Pa., died June 27, 1862.
[illegible]
Jas. Buckley, Co. B, 38th N. Y., died July 6, 1862.
[illegible]
J. B. Ackerman, Co. I, 61st Penn., died July 9, 1862.
[illegible]
S. McCall, Co. F, 7th Mich., died July 10, 1862.
John Dempsey, ... died July 10, 1862.
John Anthony, of Norway, died July 20, 1862.
Wm. Rose, U. S. schooner ——, died July 22, 1862.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Defeat of the National Forces Under Gen. R. W. Johnson.

Three Hundred of our Men Captured.

GEN. JOHNSON A PRISONER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 23.

Major-Gens. Buell and Wright, and Brig.-Gens. Jackson, Mitchell and Craig, arrived in this city this morning.

Gen. R. W. Johnson, of Kentucky, with 800 Federal soldiers, comprising a part of the Second Indiana Regiment, Wynkoop's Pennsylvania Regiment, and the Kentucky Cavalry, under Col. Haggard, attacked 1,200 guerrillas, under Morgan, near Gallatin, and were defeated, with a loss of 300 prisoners, including Gen. Johnson. The remainder of the Federal forces escaped and went to Nashville.

Col. McCook was not in the fight.

There has been no telegraphic communication south of Elizabethtown, Ky., since 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

BOWLING GREEN, Friday, Aug. 22.

Capt. Goodwin's Company, of the Fifty-fourth Indiana Regiment, were attacked at Red River yesterday afternoon, by 300 guerrillas, under Woodward, and three pieces of artillery. After an obstinate resistance, in which Goodwin's men killed twenty to thirty rebels, Goodwin surrendered. Our loss was seven wounded. Woodward paroled our men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 22.

Gen. Wright's Staff has arrived here, and the General, himself, is expected to-night.

Gen. Boyle has issued orders that no person shall leave the city without a pass from the Provost Marshal. [illegible] for the same purpose.

Gen. Nelson was at Bowling Green at 11½ o'clock to-night, and was to leave immediately for Louisville.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Movements of the Rebels in Arkansas—Probable Movements in Tennessee, &c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Thirteen hundred guerrillas, opposite Helena, have burned one thousand bales of Cotton, and committed other depredations within the last few days.

It is reported that Gen. Hindman's rebel army is moving west from Little Rock. The people along the road are going with the army, taking their negroes and other moveable property with them.

While Gen. Hovey's Division was returning to Helena from Clarendon, four of his men were killed, and several wounded by guerrillas. A large amount of property was captured by them.

A refugee from the South furnishes the following intelligence regarding Southern military movements:

"Gen. Bragg is at Chattanooga.

The next move seems as if it would be on Nashville.

The reports of a portion of Bragg's forces being at Grand Junction are unfounded. Up to Friday, there were none there except scouting parties, who would come in daily, and take what they wanted, and then leave.

Grand Junction seems to be regarded by them as doubtful ground—hence they make arrangements to stay there as short a time as possible."

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Part of the gunboat fleet made a reconnoissance below Napoleon, Arkansas, and found all quiet and returned.

The Granada *Appeal* continues to assert that a general movement of the rebel armies west is to take place immediately, and that Tennessee and Kentucky are soon to be in possession of the Confederates.

On the 20th inst., 2,000 guerrillas passed through Raleigh, Tennessee, in the direction of Memphis, and retraced their steps the same afternoon, burning all the bridges on the Wolfe and Hatchie Rivers, and all the cotton they could find. The country northward of Memphis, outside the Federal lines, is represented to be considerably excited, in consequence of depredations committed by men claiming to be Federal soldiers, but are probably rebels in disguise.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 18.

The ferry-boat plying between Memphis and Mound City, Ark., was burned by guerrillas on Saturday.

The stores in this vicinity have been robbed, and many horses stolen.

Gen. Sherman has been petitioned by many citizens to close the liquor shops.

Gen. Hovey's Division of Curtis' army, left Helena on the 4th for Clarendon, on White River, where a large body of rebels are encamped. The rebels, who were apprised of the approach, fled in the direction of Little Rock. A cavalry force was sent in pursuit.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 22.

The steamer Champion, on her last passage to Memphis, was fired into by guerrillas at James Bayou, just below Hickman. She was struck by over seventy shots, but no one was injured.

The steamer Sallie, in the Government service, was burned by the rebels twenty miles below Memphis a few days since.

There is unusual activity here in completing repairs on boats. A large number of extra hands are employed.

Memphis papers of the 19th, say that Bragg undoubtedly is at Chattanooga.

At the last accounts a portion of the cavalry at Holly Springs were committing depredations on Union men.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES.

Terrible Scenes of Death and Misery in Minnesota.

Five Hundred Whites Supposed to be Murdered.

The Sioux Bands United Against the Whites.

FORT RIDGELEY IN DANGER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Aug. 23.

Parties from the Minnesota River reached here last night. They state that citizens estimate the number of whites already killed by the Sioux at 500.

This opinion is based on the number of bodies discovered strewn along the road and by trails of blood. It is believed that all the missionaries have been killed.

The civilized Indians exonerated their savage brethren in atrocities.

Mr. Frazier, an interpreter, who has spent most of his life among the Indians, volunteered to go alone among them, trusting to his knowledge of them and his disguise, to escape detection. He clothed himself in Indian costume and started on his journey. He arrived at the Upper Agency at night.

The place was literally the habitation of death. He visited all the houses, and found their former occupants all lying dead, some on the door-steps and some inside their habitations. Others again scattered in the yards and in the roads.

He went to the house of Hon. J. R. Brown, and recognized every member of the family. They numbered eighteen in all, and every one of them had been brutally murdered.

At Beaver Creek he found that fifty families had been killed outright. At every house he went into he recognized the dead bodies of nearly all the former inhabitants of the place.

Among the dead bodies he recognized at the Agency were the following:

H. Givens and family.
Dr. Wakefield and family.
John Thompson and family.
John Myers.
Edward Myers.
Rev. Dr. Williamson.
Rev. Mr. Riggs, and two missionaries.

Ex-Gov. Sibley is now marching to the relief of Fort Ridgley.

He reports that the Sioux bands are united together to carry out a concentrated and desperate scheme, and says that he will be only too happy to find that the powerful upper bands of Yanktons and other tribes have not united with them.

Mr. Farmer writes to Gov. Ramsey, on the 22d inst., saying that he left Fort Ridgley at 8 o'clock on that morning. There were then over two thousand Indians at the fort, and all the wooden buildings there had been set on fire, and were burning. [illegible]

In St. Paul and the adjoining country all the available horses are being gathered together, and all sorts of weapons will be used by willing hands for immediate and summary vengeance upon these bloodthirsty Indians.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer*, of the 20th inst., says it is thought that the Indians have been incited to commit these outrages by Indians from Missouri and secession traitors of that State, and that when Maj. Galbraith left the agency on Friday everything was quiet. The Indians had received their goods and had all disappeared apparently satisfied with the Major's promise to send for them as soon as the money arrived to pay them their annuities.

The first attack of the Indians was made on the house of Mr. Baker, on Sunday last, near the town of Acton, and 30 miles from Forest City, in which three white men and one woman were killed.

On Monday morning an attack was made on Redwood, and at the time the messenger left there, a number of persons had been killed.

After the messenger had crossed the river, he saw the Indians firing into traders' stores and other buildings. He estimated the number of Indians engaged in this firing at 150. He also stated that messengers had arrived at Fort Ridgley with money to pay off the Indians the same day.

The St. Paul *Press*, of the 21st instant, says that several loads of panic-stricken people, from Carver and Sibley Counties, arrived in town last night, principally women and children. They were greatly excited, and gave exaggerated accounts of the Indians, who were marching on Carver County. They also say that the towns of St. Peter, Henderson and Glencoe have been burned.

A private letter received in this city, to-day, from St. Paul, dated the 20th instant, says, that it seems to be the general opinion among the best informed of our citizens that these Indian troubles originated with the armed Secessionists of Missouri.

Major Galbraith was told by one of the Indians that there are now in arms two thousand of the Sioux tribe, besides other tribes from Northern Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

Antoine Frenier, the disguised Indian scout, got through the Indian lines into Fort Ridgley and brought back the following to Gov. Ramsey:

FORT RIDGELEY, Thursday, Aug. 21—6 P. M.

We can hold this position but little longer unless we are reinforced. We are being attacked almost every hour and our men are exhausted to such an extent that we cannot hold out much longer. Our little band is becoming exhausted and decimated. We had hoped to be reinforced to-day, but as yet can hear of no one coming.

T. G. Sheehan, of Company C, Fifth Minnesota Volunteers, commands the post.

Gov. Sibley cannot reach here with the twelve hundred troops until to-morrow, when a day or two more aid for the Indians will be at hand.

The Release of Harrisburgh Editors.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Last evening, Orsmus Barrett, Thos. C. Donaldson, John M. Foster and Uriah J. Jones, Editors and Proprietors of the Harrisburgh *Patriot and Union*, had a hearing before Brig.-Gen. Wadsworth and Judge Advocate L. C. Turner. They were arrested on the 6th inst., on the charge of publishing a handbill calculated to discourage enlistments, and on examination they severally made oath, with the exception of Uriah Jones, of having no knowledge of the publication or intended publication thereof, it having been printed by two apprentice boys in the office. Mr. Jones, the local Editor, made oath that he drafted the handbill for the boys, simply as a joke, and without any intention of discouraging enlistments. The parties then gave their parole of honor to do no act or deed hereafter disloyal to the Government, claiming at the same time, that they never had.

They were then discharged from imprisonment.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

A MESSAGE FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

[illegible]

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

A MESSAGE FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

Retaliation upon the North Recommended.

An Increase in the Issue of Confederate Treasury Notes.

The Rebels Building Armed Vessels Abroad.

A Probable Deficit in the Post-Office Department.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 19.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1862.

The Senate reassembled, pursuant to adjournment, in the Chamber of the Senate of Virginia, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. [illegible], of the Baptist Church.

Present: The President of the Senate, [illegible] … Mr. Clark, of Missouri; … of North Carolina; … Messrs. Wigfall and Oldham, of Texas, and Messrs. Hunter and Preston, of Virginia—17.

The absentees are—Messrs. Johnson and Mitchel of Arkansas; Mr. Lewis, of Georgia; Mr. Simms, of Kentucky; Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana; Mr. Peyton, of Missouri; Messrs. Barnwell and Orr, of South Carolina, and Mr. Henry, of Tennessee—9.

The President announced the presence of a quorum.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate to the House of Representatives that the Senate has assembled pursuant to adjournment, and is ready to proceed to business.

After a brief intermission, the Clerk of the House [illegible] the readiness of that body to proceed with the labors before it, and the passage of a resolution appointing a joint committee to inform the President that Congress had been duly assembled, and was prepared to receive any communication from him.

On motion, the Senate concurred in the resolution, and the President appointed on the Joint Committee Messrs. [illegible].

Mr. YANCEY gave notice that on to-morrow he should offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the forty-third rule of the Rules of the Senate shall be stricken out, and that the forty-sixth rule be stricken out, and the following words inserted: "All legislative sessions shall be held with open doors, except otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the members, the said vote to be taken by yeas and nays."

(The forty-third and forty-sixth rules relate especially to the matter of secret sessions.)

The Joint Committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President, returning, the Chairman, Mr. CLAY, reported the following:

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

It is again our fortune to meet for devising measures necessary to the public welfare, while our country is involved in a desolating war. The sufferings endured by some portions of the people excite the deepest solicitude of the Government, and the sympathy thus evoked has been heightened by the patriotic devotion with which these sufferings have been borne. The gallantry and good conduct of our troops, always claiming the gratitude of the country, have been further illustrated on hard-fought fields, marked by exhibitions of individual prowess which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern history. Our army has not faltered in any of the various trials to which it has been subjected, and the great body of the people have continued to manifest a zeal and unanimity which not only cheer the battle-stained soldier, but give assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despotic usurpation.

The vast army which threatened the capital of the Confederacy has been defeated and driven from the lines of investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in his efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies, on a scale such as modern history does not record, to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment.

The perfidy which disregarded rights secured by compact, the madness which trampled on obligations made sacred by every consideration of honor, have been intensified by the malignity engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are becoming daily less regardful of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity. Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon non-combatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to avenge the death of an invading soldiery by the slaughter of unarmed citizens, orders of banishment against peaceful farmers engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign sway. Confiscation bills of a character so atrocious as to insure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive. The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities with a notoriety that sufficiently attests the knowledge of their Government, and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of these forged notes as a means of despoiling the country people, by fraud, out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurrection, and in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city.

Yet the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from the authorities of the United States one mark of disapprobation of his acts; nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has failed to secure from his Government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by public meetings and portions of the Press of the United States. To inquiries made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commanders met the sanction of that Government, answer has been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting, and no method remains for the suppression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute.

Retaliation in kind for many of them is impracticable, for I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women, or on children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes.

Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little hope can be avoided.

The exasperation of failure has aroused the worst passions of our enemies; a large portion of their people, even of their clergymen, now engage in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferocity, and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence by employing against our foe every energy and every resource at our disposal.

I append for your information a copy of the papers exhibiting the action of the Government up to the present time for the repression of the outrages committed on our people. Other measures now in progress will be submitted hereafter.

In inviting your attention to the legislation which the necessities of our condition require, those connected with the prosecution of the war command almost undivided attention.

The acts passed at your last session intended to secure the public defence by general enrollment, and to render uniform the rules governing troops in service, have led to some unexpected criticism that is much to be regretted.

The efficiency of the law has been thus somewhat impaired, though it is not believed that in any of the States the popular mind has withheld its sanction from either the necessity or propriety of your legislation. It is only by harmonious as well as zealous action that a Government as new as ours, ushered into existence on the very eve of a great war, and unprovided with the material necessary for conducting hostilities on so vast a scale, can fulfill its duties. Upon you, who are fully informed of the acts and purposes of the Government, and thoroughly imbued with the feelings and sentiments of the people, must reliance be placed to secure this great object. You can best devise the means for establishing that entire cooperation of the State and Confederate Governments which is essential to the well-being of both at all times, but which is now indispensable to their very existence.

And if any legislation shall seem to you appropriate for adjusting differences of opinion, it will be my pleasure as well as duty to cooperate in any measure that may be devised for reconciling a just care for the public defence with a proper deference for the most scrupulous susceptibilities of the State authorities.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in detail the operations of that department. [illegible] … by the comparatively small amount [illegible] … the magnitude [illegible] … supplies with [illegible] … preference of [illegible] … so marked [illegible] … authorize [illegible] … public service seems to require. No grave inconvenience need be apprehended from this increased issue, as the provision of law by which these notes are convertible into eight per cent. bonds, forms an efficient and permanent safeguard against any serious depreciation of the currency. Your attention is also invited to the means proposed by the Secretary for facilitating the [illegible] of these notes, and for guarding them against forgery. It is due to our people [illegible] … exists within our limits, and that they are [illegible] all from the Northern States.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is submitted, contains numerous suggestions for the legislation deemed desirable in order to add to the efficiency of the service. I invite your favorable consideration [illegible] … which are intended to secure the proper execution of the Conscript law, and the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments, when so reduced in strength as to [illegible] … that uniformity of organization which is necessary in the army, while an undue burden is imposed on the Treasury. The necessity for some legislation for controlling military transportation on the railroads, and improving their present defective condition, forces itself upon the attention of the Government, and I trust that you will be able to devise satisfactory measures for attaining this purpose. The legislation on the subject of general officers involves the service in some difficulties which are pointed out by the Secretary, and for which the remedy suggested by him seems appropriate.

In connection with this subject I am of opinion that prudent foresight requires [illegible] … the army, in the grade of general officers [illegible] … The very large [illegible] … called into the field by the President of the United States may render it necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of the Conscript law so as to embrace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces, their condition, and the skill and ability which distinguish their leaders inspire the belief that no further enlistment will be necessary, but a wise foresight requires that if a necessity should be suddenly developed during the recess of Congress requiring increased forces for our defence, means should exist for calling such forces into the field, without awaiting the reassembling of the Legislative Department of the Government.

In the election and appointment of officers for the Provisional army it was to be anticipated that mistakes would be made, and incompetent officers of all grades introduced into the service. In the absence of experience, and with no reliable guide for selection, executive appointments, as well as elections, have been sometimes unfortunate. The good of the service, the interests of our country, require that some means be devised for withdrawing the commissions of officers who are incompetent for the duties required by their position, and I trust that you will find means for relieving the army of such officers by some mode more prompt and less wounding to their sensibility than judgment of a Court-martial.

Within a recent period we have effected the object so long desired, of an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, which is now being executed by delivery at the points agreed upon, and which will, it is hoped, speedily restore our brave and unfortunate countrymen to their places in the ranks of the army, from which, by the fortune of war, they have for a time been separated. The details of this arrangement will be communicated to you in a special report when further progress has been made in their execution.

Of other particulars concerning the operations of the War Department you will be informed by the Secretary in his report and the accompanying documents.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces a statement of the operations and present condition of this branch of the public service, both afloat and ashore; the construction and equipment of armed vessels at home and abroad, the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores, the establishment of workshops, and the development of our resources of coal and of iron. Some legislation seems essential for securing crews for vessels. The difficulties now experienced on this point are fully stated in the Secretary's report, and I invite your attention to providing a remedy.

The report of the Postmaster-General discloses the embarrassments which resulted in the postal service from the occupation by the enemy of the Mississippi River and portions of the territory of the different States. The measures taken by the Department for relieving these embarrassments, as far as practicable, are detailed in the report. It is a subject of congratulation, that, during the ten months which ended on the 31st of March last, the expenses of the department were largely decreased, whilst its revenue was augmented, as compared with a corresponding period ending on the 30th June, 1860, when the postal service for these States was conducted under the authority delegated to the United States. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine whether the measures heretofore devised by Congress, will accomplish the end of bringing the expenditures of the department within the limit of its own revenues by the first of March next, as required by the Constitution.

I am happy to inform you that, in spite both of blandishments and threats, used in profusion by the agents of the Government of the United States, the Indian nations within the Confederacy have remained firm in their loyalty and steadfast in the observance of their treaty engagements with this Government. Nor has their fidelity been shaken by the fact that, owing to the vacancies in some of the offices of agents and superintendents, delay has occurred in the payment of the annuities and allowances to which they are entitled. I would advise some provision authorizing payments to be made by other officers, in the absence of those especially charged by law with this duty.

We have never-ceasing cause to be grateful for the favor with which God has protected our infant Confederacy. And it becomes us reverently to return our thanks and humbly to ask of His bounteousness that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we are charged.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 18, 1862.

On motion of Mr. [illegible], the message and accompanying documents were received and laid on the table, and 1,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Speaker, Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. EARLY, Bishop of the Methodist Church.

The roll was then called by the Clerk, when the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Ashe, Batson, Bell, Bocock, Boteler, Bridges, R. M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Clarke, Clopton, Collier, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dupree, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harly, Harris, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Hodge, Johnston, Jones, Kenan of Ga., Lander, Lewis, Lyon of Ala., Machen, McDowell, McRae, Menees, Miles, Perkins, Reid, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Ala., Strickland, Swan, Trippe, Vest, Welsh, Wright of Ga., Wright of Texas.

The Speaker announced that a quorum was present.

Messrs. BALDWIN, of Virginia; BARKSDALE, of Mississippi; WILCOX, of Texas, and DAWKINS, of Florida, were reported as prevented by indisposition from attending. Mr. BALDWIN subsequently appeared in his seat, as did also Mr. LYONS, of Virginia.

Mr. COLLIER, of Virginia, (successor to Gen. R. A. PRYOR,) and Mr. HODGES, of Kentucky, took the oath of office at the hands of the Speaker, the members of the House standing during its administration.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that a quorum of that body was in attendance, and had organized for business.

A similar message of courtesy was dispatched to the Senate.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, moved that a committee of three be appointed by the House, to wait upon the President, conjointly with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, and inform him of the organization of the two houses, and their readiness to receive any communication he might see proper to make. Agreed to.

Messrs. Curry, Perkins, of Louisiana, and Jones, of Tennessee, were appointed the Committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. A. G. JENKINS, of Virginia, stating that he had forwarded to the Governor of Virginia a resignation of his seat in the House of Representatives.

Also, a communication from Gov. LETCHER, announcing the fact of said resignation; and referring to Congress the adoption of some mode for filling the vacancy, Mr. JENKINS' District being mainly within the enemy's lines.

On motion of Mr. [illegible], of Virginia, referred to Committee on Elections.

The States were then called in alphabetical order for resolutions, memorials, &c.

Alabama, Arkansas and Florida made no response.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, offered a bill making Treasury notes a legal tender in payment of debts. He desired prompt action, and moved that the bill be made the special order for Tuesday of next week.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, said the business of the House had been greatly impeded at the last session by the numerous special orders. He hoped we would avoid the evil.

Mr. GARTRELL modified his motion so far as to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CURRY seconded, and hoped for an early report, for he, too, desired prompt decision, and also a prompt rejection of the bill.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, joined in a desire for a prompt report, but hoped it would be favorable to the bill.

The motion to refer was agreed to.

Mr. GARTRELL also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of compelling the Commissary Department to furnish our soldiers with more and better food. (Some manifestations of applause in the gallery.) Agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, offered a memorial of a Confederate War Tax Collector of that State, asking for additional compensation. He moved to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means, saying that he hoped the Committee would decide the question for all similar cases. Motion agreed to.

Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and North Carolina made no response.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, offered a bill to amend the Conscript act. (It extends the application of the law to all citizens under forty-five years of age.)

Also, a bill to punish slaves taken in arms, and the [illegible] … taken shall be delivered to the authorities of the State in which captured, to be [illegible] of its laws; and [illegible] to be delivered to the State authorities.

Both bills were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, offered a bill for retaliatory purposes. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. (It recites that the enemy refuse to treat our partisan soldiers as prisoners, and have also punished innocent private citizens for their acts. It provides that an officer who may have ordered such atrocities to be put to death if captured. An equal number of prisoners [illegible] to be taken from the enemy to suffer the fate inflicted on our captured soldiers or citizens.)

Also a bill for the treatment of captives. It provides that any officer or private captured by our army, who shall have committed any offence pronounced felonious by the laws of the Confederacy or any State, shall be delivered up for trial.

Also a bill to punish negroes in arms. (It provides that Federal armies, incongruously composed of white and black, shall not be held entitled to the privileges of war, or to be taken prisoners. Of such as may be captured, the negroes shall be returned to their masters or publicly sold, and their commanders to be hung or shot, as may be most convenient.)

Mr. CURRY reported that the Committee, of which he was Chairman, had waited on the President, who said that he would communicate a message to the House immediately.

Mr. FOOTE, resuming, also offered a bill to retaliate for the seizure of citizens by the enemy. (It provides that of the prisoners held by us, a number equal to that of the citizens seized shall be held as hostages for their safety, and subjected to like treatment; any officers, civil or military, concerned in their seizure, shall be imprisoned during the war.)

All the bills of Mr. FOOTE were, on his motion, referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. FOOTE also presented a preamble and resolution in favor of open sessions of Congress, and providing that henceforth a motion to go into secret session shall require a majority vote, by yeas and nays.

Mr. FOOTE enforced his resolution at some length. On his motion it was then laid over.

The private secretary of the President was here announced, and delivered a message from the President, which was read. Accompanying the message were reports from the Secretaries of War and Navy; also from the Postmaster-General; also the correspondence between Gens. LEE and HALLECK relative to the enemy's barbarities. The correspondence and the report of the Secretary of War [illegible] thousand copies of the message and documents, except the report of the Secretary of the Navy, were ordered to be printed. The exception was made upon a suggestion that there might be matters in the report not proper to be made public.

The Speaker presented a report from the Secretary of State, containing a list of the employés of the Department, their salaries, [illegible], &c. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOOTE, again resuming, offered a bill to provide for raising an additional force of 250,000 men. On his own motion, it was laid on the table.

Also, a bill providing an export duty of 20 per cent. on cotton and tobacco, to aid in indemnifying the losses of citizens by the enemy.

Texas was next called, but made no response.

Mr. LYONS, of Virginia, presented a memorial of certain soldiers, in reference to the Conscription law. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. [illegible], of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether the cartel for the exchange of prisoners had not been violated by the enemy in failing to restore certain prisoners, and administering to them an oath of allegiance to their Government, and retaining them within their lines; and, also, what legislation is thereby rendered necessary.

Also, a bill to repress the atrocities of the enemy. Referred, without reading.

Mr. CHAMBLISS, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of regulating the impressment of slaves by the military authorities, and report. Agreed to.

The Territory of Arizona was called, but no response made.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, the House adjourned to meet to-day, at twelve o'clock.

THE BATTLE OF SLAUGHTER MOUNTAIN

The following letter from a member of Gen. CRAWFORD's Staff, who took a prominent part in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, gives an interesting account of that contest:

CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, Va., Aug. 14, 1862.

When I last wrote to you, although I knew from what I saw going on around me that it would not be a great while before we met the enemy, I little expected that we would be so immediately called on to take the field. Hardly had I got my letter folded, when the order came to march. As I wrote you in my last, I was at the time serving on the Staff of Gen. CRAWFORD. Even after we received the order very few of us supposed that anything serious was intended; we thought that most likely we were moving ahead in order to allow more troops to come up. Before we had been long on the way, however, I learned the true state of the case. The enemy (who had been concentrating his forces at Orange and Gordonsville for some time) had advanced in force, and driven back our cavalry from the river (Rapidan), and we were now hastening to their support.

When the news of the enemy's advance first reached us, at noon of Friday, there were at Culpepper one division of Gen. McDOWELL's troops, and one brigade of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, of Gen. BANKS' corps, the First. This brigade was composed of the Twenty-eighth New-York, Fifth Connecticut, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and Tenth Maine, mustering, on the morning of the 8th, (Friday,) eighty-eight officers and 1,679 men for duty; attached to it were ROEMER's Battery, (from Flushing,) and two sections of KNAPP's Battery. We left town about 1 o'clock Friday afternoon, taking our line of march over the Orange and Madison Road. The sun shone intensely hot; not a breath of air stirred, and not a drop of water was to be had during the march—yet our boys stood it nobly. Here and there some poor fellow, after in vain trying to keep his place in the column, would drop exhausted under the shelter of a tree, but after a few moments' rest would again press on, eager to share with his comrades whatever dangers might be in store for them. The "Old Guard" of NAPOLEON were not more closely banded together, were not steadier under fire, or more to be dreaded in a charge. Their record of the 9th is more than proof of this.

Ours was the only brigade sent out the first day. We met Gen. BAYARD with his cavalry about six miles from town, and here took up our position for the night, the enemy's pickets being about two miles distant from our main body.

The enemy had arrived first on the ground, and had chosen a most advantageous position. His left rested on Cedar Mountain, his centre was on an open plain, while his right was concealed by heavy woods. Gen. CRAWFORD posted his brigade to the best advantage the nature of the ground would admit of, and then awaited the coming events of the morrow. We all expected to be awakened early in the morning by the roar of artillery, so as soon as every thing was done that could be done, we threw ourselves down on the ground to catch a few hours' sleep. I have attempted to give you some idea of the position occupied by the opposing forces. Cedar Mountain, on which the enemy's left rested, slopes gradually upward from a point about one-half of a mile from where KNAPP's Battery was posted (to the left) until it terminates in a sugar-loaf shaped peak, and then runs back, forming a succession of gradual slopes. The mountain proper is covered with cedars, and affords an admirable shelter for troops, completely concealing them. Between the mountain and road, a distance of about one mile and a half, the country is open, the ground slightly descending toward our position, while the other side of the road is covered by a succession of woods and open fields. Our left extended from a point nearly opposite the mountain to the road, and consisted of KNAPP's and a section of ROEMER's Battery, supported by the Fifth Connecticut and Sixth Maine; our right was across the road and consisted of two sections of ROEMER's Battery supported by the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and the Twenty-eighth New-York.

Contrary to our expectation, the enemy did not make any demonstration in the morning, and as we were not strong enough to attack him, we patiently awaited the arrival of reinforcements, and in the meantime endeavored to find out something about the enemy's strength.

In this last we were not successful; the enemy spent the whole day (nearly) in manoeuvring but so skillfully was it done that we were permitted to see nothing but his cavalry and now and then a piece of artillery, but not an infantryman was seen until after the fight had progressed some time.

Gen. WILLIAMS came on the ground about 10 o'clock, and about 12 o'clock Gen. BANKS came up, having the rest of his corps a short distance behind. As nothing had been done by the enemy thus far, we began to think that the fight would not begin till the morrow, and I was just getting ready to get something to eat, not having had anything since supper the night before, when the firing began.

The enemy drove in our pickets and we opened on him with artillery. This was about 2 o'clock. GORDON's Brigade had come up and taken the position on our right, and Gen. AUGUR's Division was just coming on the field. KNAPP's Battery was strengthened by one section from B Battery, and ROEMER's was ordered up into a cornfield a little to the right and in front of KNAPP. Soon after the firing began our Brigade was ordered into the woods on our right, and in front of the field over which the charge was made. The rebels opened three batteries on us, one on the slope of the mountain, one from the front, and one from a hill which was in the field over which we charged.

Gen. AUGUR's Division occupied the ground formerly held by the Fifth Connecticut and [illegible] Maine, on our left.

The artillery firing had continued for more than an hour, without producing much effect on either side, when the rebel battery on our right got the range of our battery, and we were meeting with severe loss at every discharge; then it was that the order was given to the First Brigade to charge the enemy's left. Let me attempt to describe the ground over which this charge was made. Our troops were drawn up in the edge of a piece of woods, between which and the next woods was an open field, some 250 yards across. This field was very broken and rough, and sloped from the woods we occupied toward that held by the enemy; just before reaching the woods the ground rises again at one point near the end of the woods (opposite to our left as we advanced) quite abruptly; and here was the battery which was doing [illegible] … took their place.

As soon as the order to advance was given the men moved forward, until it came to the open field, in perfect silence. As soon as it was clear from the woods, with a cheer that could have been heard all over the battle-ground, it took the double-quick, and though every step the ranks grew thinner, from the murderous fire through which it passed, yet there was no faltering, no hesitancy; onward, across the field, up the slope and through the woods it went, until it met the second line of the enemy's overpowering forces. Forced at last to yield [illegible], it retired over the ground gained, at such a frightful cost, until it reached the cover from which it started. Here what remained held their position until the Third Brigade could come to its support; when, exhausted, [illegible] its officers all gone, [illegible] those who survived gathered as fast as they could, and, in the evening, all that was left of that brigade was less than 700 men. To say that our loss was fearful conveys no idea; figures in this case are more eloquent than words.

We left camp the day before with [illegible] and [illegible] officers. We went into the action with probably 1,600 men. Our loss was, officers, 55; enlisted men, 811—over 50 per cent. All the field and staff of our regiment (Connecticut Fifth) were either killed or wounded or taken prisoners. The brave Col. DONNELLY, of the Twenty-eighth, was fatally wounded. Lieut.-Col. [illegible], same regiment, has had his arm amputated; the Major is missing; the Adjutant was killed. The Colonel and Major [illegible] were both badly wounded. Of 22 of our officers who went into the fight, only five came out unhurt. The Twenty-eighth had not a single officer uninjured. Gen. CRAWFORD was in the hottest of the fire, [illegible] his troops. *He proved himself worthy of his brigade.*

The Third Brigade, which came to our assistance, covered itself with like glory. Their dead were found side by side with those who fell in front of our advance. Their loss was almost equally severe; but valor cannot conquer against overwhelming odds, and they, too, were obliged at last to yield.

That night our forces occupied much the same ground which they held in the morning. The next day most of our reinforcements came up, and the day after the enemy began to retire. Their loss, I think, must greatly exceed our own. I was over the field the second day after the fight, and though the enemy had had the possession of the ground, their dead were not yet buried. Two of our companies were not in the fight, being detailed away, one as Provost guard, and the other as guard to a signal party.

The First Brigade is almost gone, but what remains of it is full of courage and ready to take the field, and when next called on will, I trust, not disgrace the men who, by their death, have rendered its fame undying.

GEN. GORDON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, IN THE FIELD, CAMP AT CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA., August 12, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. A. S. Williams, Commanding First Division Second Army Corps, Army of Virginia:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the recent battle of Saturday, Aug. 9, at Cedar Mountain, three miles from Culpepper Court-House, with the enemy under Gen. JACKSON.

At 8 A. M. on the morning of the 9th, after a hurried march of the day before, which was prolonged until 12 o'clock at night, I received orders to remove my brigade from the town of Culpepper, where we were in bivouac, rapidly to the front, as Gen. CRAWFORD, commanding First Brigade, First Division, had been attacked and needed assistance. My brigade was put in motion at once, and reached the position of Gen. CRAWFORD about 12 M. I was directed by Gen. ROBERTS, of Gen. POPE's Staff, to take position on the extreme right, which I occupied with my command of three regiments and two batteries.

Until 4 P. M. only a few discharges from the enemy's guns announced his presence. At this hour a severe cannonading began, extending from the left of our line across the road upon which our centre rested. Our batteries served with great vigor, responded manfully, and with such success, that the whole of our left, consisting of Gen. AUGUR's Division, advanced considerably from our first position, notwithstanding the enemy occupied a hight which gave him advantages of a plunging fire. Until 5½ P. M. this artillery practice continued with unabating severity. At this hour I heard quite a rapid musketry firing in my front behind a range of timber, distant about one-third of a mile from my position. I was ordered by you, Sir, to move at once with my brigade and support Gen. CRAWFORD, who was engaging the enemy's left. I moved at once from my well chosen and exceedingly strong position, gaining the scene of action as briefly as a double-quick movement could carry me. I led into action the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. G. L. ANDREWS; Third Wisconsin Regiment, Col. RUGER, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, Col. COLGROVE. I should state that five companies of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, previously deployed as skirmishers in this same timber, had been ordered by you to join Gen. CRAWFORD's command, which, after engaging the enemy with much gallantry, had been compelled to retire. I arrived in the timber as Col. RUGER was rallying his men, and added them to my command. The enemy were posted in the edge of the woods, on the opposite side of a newly-mown wheat field—distance across this field, about 300 yards. As I approached the opening, the enemy, from his concealed position, received me with a rapid and destructive fire, but my regiments, particularly the Second Massachusetts and Third Wisconsin, coolly took their assigned places, and replied with commendable coolness. For at least thirty minutes this terrible fire continued. Companies were left without officers, and men were falling in every direction from the fire of an enemy which largely outnumbered my brigade. Still there was no general falling back. Some disgraceful instances of cowardice there were, but these only served to show in bolder relief the majesty of the courageous bearing of others. The enemy having gained my right and rear, which, by their superior numbers they were enabled to do without a check from me, poured in a destructive fire from this new direction. The fire from the front had not been diminished. It was too evident that the spot that had witnessed the destruction of one brigade would be in a few moments the grave of mine. I had resisted the suggestion of a staff officer of your command to withdraw when the contest seemed almost hopeless; but now my duty had been performed, as the reports will show. I had lost more than thirty in every hundred of my command; I therefore reluctantly withdrew, assembled my diminished numbers between the timber and my first position, and fell back to the right of the line which I had held since the morning. This position I occupied until relieved at a late hour of the night by troops from Gen. McDOWELL's Division. There we slept upon our position. We had not driven the enemy from his; further than that, if he has anything of which to boast, it is not in his numerous dead which fell before the rifles of the First and Third Brigades of the First Division. With my shattered brigade I occupied the front of the centre of our line of battle until near daylight.

In conclusion, I ought—as I thus do—to mention the names of Col. ANDREWS, Second Massachusetts Regiment; Col. RUGER, Third Wisconsin Regiment, and Col. COLGROVE, Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, as deserving praise for gallant conduct. I by no means limit my commendation to the names mentioned. I would add the names of many commissioned and non-commissioned officers of my command.

The dead, the honored dead, speak for themselves; they gave up their lives for their country's sake. The living yet live for their country, and the wounded, in their suffering, may be cheered by the consciousness that all this and more they can bear for the cause of American freedom.

Among the killed are Lieut.-Col. Crane and Capt. O'Brien, Third Wisconsin Regiment; Capts. Cary, Williams, Abbott and Goodwin, and Lieut. Perkins, of the Second Massachusetts. These are some of the names to be remembered as heroes—men who have died that our country may survive.

I carried into action less than 1,500 men. I lost in about thirty minutes about 466 killed, wounded and missing. I refer specially to the reports of Colonels of regiments appended.

My Staff, Capt. H. B. Scott, A. A. G.; Capt. Chas. F. Wheaton and Lieut. Robert Shaw, Aids-de-camp, rendered me especial service in my movements. I owe them many thanks for their labors and coolness under this terrific fire.

I am, Sir, with great respect, truly your ob't serv't,

GEO. H. GORDON, Brig.-Gen. Commanding 3d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps, Army of Va.

A Letter from Garrett Davis.

Under date of Paris, Ky., Aug. 10, Senator GARRETT DAVIS has written a long letter to Mr. [illegible], which is published in the Louisville Journal. He reviews the history of secession [illegible], and considers the duty of Kentucky in the present crisis. Her people, he says, know that their slaves cannot be taken from them under the Constitution, and she will undertake their emancipation in their own good time, refusing to recognize "this arrogant dictation to them to emancipate their slaves as the voice of destiny." Of President LINCOLN, Senator DAVIS says:

"I know that in principle he is strongly opposed to Slavery. But he recognizes fully and distinctly the legal and constitutional right of slaveholders to that property. He is a just and conscientious man, possessing a great deal of peaceful, quiet firmness; and he will protect those rights to the full extent of his official power and duty. He is a man of ability, and has the enlarged principles and views of an American statesman of the Henry Clay school. He is a pure and lofty patriot, devoted to his country and its Constitution, and will sacredly observe its principles. He is a man of truth, justice, moderation and philanthropy. His nature is opposed to discord, violence and bloodshed; but he is inflexibly resolved, so far as in him lies, that 'the Federal Union shall be preserved;' but he greatly desires this to be effected by the least possible detriment to sections, States and individuals. He would be greatly gratified if all the Slave States, and particularly those of the Border, would institute a gradual system of emancipation; and thinks that both justice and policy would require the United States to give them all reasonable aid. He wishes the people of those States fully to comprehend the force of all the inducements that exist, and which should operate in their decision of the question, whether or not they will commence [illegible] … their consciences [illegible] … should be the [illegible] … deplorable and [illegible] at possible close. The Southern insurgents could close it any day, by laying down their arms, submitting to the Constitution and laws, enjoying all the rights, liberties, and privileges which any American citizens can possess; but their pride, ambition and wickedness will not allow them to return to the possession of all the blessings which the Government conferred upon them before they committed their great crime. War, war alone can bring them to reason and duty, and save them and ourselves. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Constitutional President of the United States, is the appointed chief instrument by which this great work is to be done. To enable it to be quickly and well done, every true American must rally to his support. Kentuckians, raise the war shout of your fathers, and move on to the rescue of the Union, the Constitution, and your country. 'Smite the rebels,' as Gideon and the sword of the Lord smote the Ammonites."

DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Sherman's Administration in Memphis—Important Orders—How Contraband Negroes are Employed—What shall be done with the Confiscated Property—Swindling Reports from Baton Rouge—News from Cumberland Gap—Reported Success of Gen. Curtis—News from Helena.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

Herewith I send you copies of two important documents (published in yesterday's Times.—Ed.), promulgated by our military Commandant Gen. SHERMAN. The first explaining the policy he intends to pursue in regard to the employment of negro labor in Government work, and the second the manner in which confiscated property will be dealt with.

I say confiscated property, because that is the term generally understood to include all private property seized or held by Government, and moreover, most of the lots hitherto taken possession of under Gen. GRANT's orders will, or at least ought to be, confiscated in fact; but I understand that this order is not issued under the late Confiscation Act of Congress, but under the ordinary rules and laws of war. Such, at least, is Gen. SHERMAN's understanding of the matter.

The original order read: "Take possession of all vacant stores and houses in the city, and have them rented at reasonable rates, to be paid monthly in advance. These buildings, with their tenants, can be turned over to the proprietors on proof of loyalty. Also, take possession of such as have been leased by disloyal owners."

Under this order, something like four hundred buildings have been seized, and nearly all have readily found tenants at the rates allowed by the officers in charge of this duty. I understand these rents are generally from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than the same property bore in prosperous times, but they have been fixed after a careful and judicious consideration of all the circumstances, and are already bringing in a considerable amount of money to aid in defraying the expenses of the war.

At the same time, there is urgent need that the Confiscation act should at once and thoroughly be put in force here. The present order, while undoubtedly correct in the main, is at the same time and, unavoidably productive of many cases of injustice. There are in the city quite a number of loyal families who have, throughout all the fiery persecution and tumult of the past year, steadily maintained their integrity, uniformly refusing to give aid and comfort to the rebel cause, and suffering all the inconveniences of social and political ostracism for the sake of their country. It may be imagined that these persons hailed our coming with joy, and they have since been uniting in their efforts to quicken and make manifest the latent Union sentiment of this region.

Several of these families, who had been for an entire year cut off from all communication with their friends at the North, naturally took the first opportunity after the resumption of communication to visit those friends.

Some of them closed their houses entirely. Others left them in charge of agents, by no means expecting, on their return, to find them occupied by tenants who showed leases from the military authorities in support of their claims to occupancy. To these persons the trivial amount of rent paid to the Government is small compensation for being thus rudely turned out of house and home, while, at the same time, avowed and known Secessionists who, hitherto expended their utmost energies in aid of the rebellion, and even now proclaim their hope for its ultimate success, are permitted to remain in undisturbed possession of their elegant and luxurious dwellings. Is there not in this a manifest and outrageous injustice which ought to be immediately rectified?

My observation of the rebellion hereabouts has shown me this. The sooner the Confiscation act is rigidly but judiciously enforced, wherever the Union armies go, the sooner may we hope to see an end of the rebellion.

The order authorizing and regulating the employment of negroes on such public work as they are capable of performing, appears to give general satisfaction to the friends of the Union here, both military men and civilians. It seems to be generally regarded as fully meeting the necessities of the case in all its aspects, and as offering a judicious solution of what has sometimes hitherto seemed to be a puzzling problem. The general principles announced in this order have often been advocated in Northern newspapers, but I do not remember to have seen before any order from the commandant of a district so fully and distinctly adopting this course of conduct, which is in *itself founded on the principle of exact and equal justice* to all, so far as this is consistent with the Constitution and the avowed principles of our Government.

We have advices from Helena, up to Saturday morning, at which time they had received no intelligence of an attack on Baton Rouge. So the matter stands at present.

No noticeable change of affairs is reported at Helena. The health of the troops is suffering, and discipline is badly maintained.

Important News from Baton Rouge—Particulars of the Attack of Breckinridge Upon that Place—The Fate of the Arkansas—News from Arkansas—Dissatisfaction in Hindman's Army—The New Cotton Order.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

The mystery surrounding the late reported attack of BRECKINRIDGE upon Baton Rouge, appears to be clearing up. It now appears certain that an attack was made on Tuesday morning last, in pursuance of a previously concocted plan between BRECKINRIDGE and Capt. BROWN, of the ram *Arkansas*, according to which the former was to advance upon the rear of the town, while the ram engaged the gunboats lying in the river. The ram, however, for some reason unknown, failed to come to time, and when the attack was made, our gunboats lying in front of the town threw shells over it and into the ranks of the advancing foe, precisely as they did at Shiloh on that memorable Sunday night, when they probably saved Gen. GRANT's army. In consequence of this, and of the strong defence made by our troops, BRECKINRIDGE, after a severe fight, was obliged to fall back with considerable loss. Subsequently the *Arkansas* arrived, and either on the same or the following day—for accounts received here differ in this regard—the battle was renewed, and BRECKINRIDGE succeeded in obtaining possession of at least a portion of the defences of the city and, report says, in capturing a number of transports, though that appears doubtful. It seems, however, that the *Arkansas* was severely damaged in the encounter, and was run ashore by her commander on the Louisiana side about five miles above the town. On Wednesday she was attacked where she lay by our gunboats, and after a desperate defence was finally blown up by order of Capt. BROWN to avoid being captured.

The above appear to be the facts in the case, as I am able to extract them from a mass of contradictory and extravagant rumors now flying about this city. It is moreover said that after the withdrawal of the *Arkansas* from the fight, the National gunboats returned to aid in the defence of the town, and BRECKINRIDGE was again forced to retire, after a severe conflict, with heavy loss on both sides. Our forces still hold the city, and BRECKINRIDGE is encamped on the Amite River, some few miles distant. There is a report here that Gen. WILLIAMS, commanding our land forces, had his head shot off in the engagement.

The *Bulletin* of this morning says it learns from a gentleman who had been forced by the conscription act into HINDMAN's army and deserted from Little Rock, that great dissatisfaction exists among the new levies. He states that a [illegible] of conscripts from Texas, on a march from Duvall's Bluff to Little Rock last week, deserted in a body, and started for home. [illegible] after them, but instead of bringing them back they concluded to go with them, and none of the crowd had been heard from.

[illegible] these statements, it is certain that the conduct of PIKE and HINDMAN in Arkansas, has been such as to disgust the people of that State with the war, and the conscription act is regarded as the crowning outrage. If the question of Union or secession could be again presented to the people of Arkansas, and a fair vote taken upon the issue, there could be no doubt of the result.

The question of the permission or prohibition of the purchase of cotton, which has been such a vexed topic from the commencement of the war, appears to have been at last definitely settled by the publication of the following order, which appears in the papers of this afternoon:

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, MEMPHIS, August [illegible], 1862.

The following orders have been received from Department Headquarters and are published for the benefit of all concerned.

In pursuance of orders from Headquarters of the army at Washington, all restrictions on the sale of cotton and prohibition of the payment of specie therefor, are hereby annulled. Every facility possible will be afforded for getting cotton to market.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JNO. A. RAWLINS, A. A. G.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
J. H. HAMMOND, A. A. G.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN WESTCHESTER.

Great War Meeting at West Farms.

Interesting Address of Judge Daly.

OVER $4,000 SUBSCRIBED.

The third of a series of war meetings to induce enlistments was held at the Town Hall at West Farms on Wednesday evening; the attendance was very large, the hall being crowded to its utmost capacity, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Over $4,000 was subscribed, and during the meeting [illegible]. [illegible] DAVIS, Esq., Supervisor of the town, presided over the meeting, with the following Vice-Presidents: WM. SIMPSON, JOHN B. HASKIN, [illegible]. R. L. [illegible] acted as Secretary.

Judge DALY was the first speaker introduced, and was received with cheers. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have been asked to address you, and having performed that office on last Monday evening in the township of Westchester at the request of some gentlemen [illegible], I could scarcely refuse to discharge the same duty in a town in which, though I am not a resident, I am connected by family ties. Fellow-citizens, you are gathered together on [illegible] ground. On this very day eighty-six years ago, [illegible] before the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed—on the 20th of August, 1776, there was an assemblage of citizens of the Borough of Westchester, then including the [illegible] West Farms, very near the spot where you are now assembled.

A VOICE—Glory.

Judge DALY—What did you say, my friend?

VOICE—I said glory. (Laughter and applause.)

Judge DALY—I am glad that [illegible] has so quick a response from this gentleman. That meeting resolved upon a committee [illegible] representatives from this County [illegible] steps in the war of the American Revolution, by the establishment of a Continental Congress. The three gentlemen [illegible] in this county, JAMES [illegible], Col. LEWIS MORRIS and Capt. THOMAS HUNT, were appointed to discharge that duty; and among the resolutions which were then passed was a resolution in substance to this effect:

Resolved, That [illegible] the Americans in their endeavors to preserve their liberties, we do most heartily recommend steadiness and unanimity on the part of the colonies, [illegible] may be judged proper [illegible].

Now, fellow citizens, such was the condition of things in this immediate vicinity eighty-six years ago. In the period of time embraced from that day to the present, the American Nation has [illegible] the majesty of development which is [illegible], when this rebellion began with a view of dismembering and breaking it up. What is the spectacle presented to-day on behalf of Westchester? If the report is correct in the newspapers of this morning [illegible] every agricultural County in this State will furnish its quota of volunteers at the call of the General Government, with but one probable exception, and that exception is said to be the County of Westchester. Now, men of Westchester, some of you, at least, descendants of warlike sires, and standing upon ground hallowed by the operations of the Revolution, is this result to take place? [No, no.] Is the spectacle to be presented of this old and eminently patriotic county lagging behind every other county in the State of New-York? There must be some cause for this. ["That's so."] I am a stranger among you, and I am speaking merely from conjecture, but it is quite possible that in your own connection with the City of New-York, you may have already been largely drawn upon. ["That's true." Cheers.]

The *Evening Post* of last Monday commenced its first editorial paragraph with a reference to this County of Westchester, in terms by no means flattering. It said: "Westchester has been one of the slowest counties of the State in the matter of enlistments, and when we read the speech of Mr. HASKIN, its representative in Congress, at the meeting of Wednesday evening, we are not surprised at this result." It then goes on to state that Mr. HASKIN saw fit in this place to discourage enlistments, by the announcement of the fact that the vigorous and effectual prosecution of this war, followed by the enfranchisement of slaves, would cause the negroes of the South to come to the North and become competitors with white labor. When I read this paragraph I felt convinced that Mr. HASKIN was a gentleman of too much good sense and observation, and that having represented this county in Washington, and knowing something of the different relations of this country, that it was utterly impossible he could entertain, or express such a sentiment. It was, therefore, with very great satisfaction that yesterday morning, happening to meet him in the cars, I heard from him a full and complete contradiction of it. [Cheers.] It is possible that the inventor of this statement, which is undoubtedly meant to discourage enlistments, has been successful in propagating it in other parts of this county and State, and it cannot be out of place for me to say a few words respecting it. I happen to know something about slave labor. I was brought up in the South. [illegible] and I profess to know something about the negro and the institution [illegible] of which he is a part. [illegible] with perfect confidence, that a greater absurdity was not [illegible] … [Cheers.] [illegible] … to those of you perhaps [illegible] South, and probably [illegible] … And he would disappear [illegible] … prevents it from entering into competition with him in that field. Thus much in regard to the possibility of the negro ever coming North as a competitor of the white laborer, and if such an idea existed in any of your minds, I hope you will at once dismiss it.

Now for the position of the North, and its duty in this cause. I desire to present a few observations with the this subject, and shall do so, fellow-citizens, with the independence which belongs to a man who does not come here as a political speaker, and who has no ob-

[illegible]

The Secretary of War has prescribed the period during which volunteering shall take place. On the 1st day of September it ceases throughout the United States, together with the payment of bounties. The men then wanting will be secured by draft, and every man so drafted will be obliged to go, and merely receive his sustenance and such monthly allowance as the laws of the country prescribe. The present short period of ten or twelve days is the period of volunteering, and it presents unusual advantages. And allow me to say that, in this connection, that after all the men who go as volunteers, must not assume to themselves that they are discharging the only duty towards their country. Those who remain behind and have anything, must pay in the shape of a heavy tax, for the support of those that go. So that the duty is very equally divided, and if I was as young a man as some present, I would much prefer the soldier's duty to the duty of paying for the soldier's support. ["Good."] It is a much more agreeable life, and there is coupled with it the ennobling conviction that you are performing a glorious duty to *your country—[Cheers]—that you are perilling your person and life as God requires you to do*, in the language of the eloquent Archbishop, when your services are called for by your country. We have been too material a people. We have reduced everything to the maxim of dollars and cents. We have been led to suppose that the acquisition of money is all that is worth struggling for, as if God made men machines to make money, and did not endow their natures with emotional qualities, to be the well-springs of noble actions. [illegible]

"Dark spirits and white, black spirits and grey, Mingle, mingle, mingle, those who mingle may."

[Applause and laughter.]

Let them go where extremes meet, out of the way of the high upheaving social ocean that is surging forth to the army of the Union. [Cheers.] Let them stand aside from the democratic masses who in this war have come forward and are coming forward to support and save the country. [Cheers.] [illegible]

Judge DALY closed by stating that he had been requested by Dr. CAMMANN to offer, in his name, $20 apiece to twenty or thirty men who would then and there come forward and volunteer. The proposition was received with great applause, and as the Judge retired from the stand he was honored with three hearty cheers.

Hon. J. N. Arnold on the War.

Hon. J. N. ARNOLD has been renominated to represent Congress in the Chicago District. In acknowledging the honor, he said:

Is there any fastidious gentleman who cares whether a rebel or traitor in arms is killed by a black or white man? We have been fighting these traitors now more than a year, and it is time the job was ended. Congress has authorized the President to use all the means known to civilized war to finish this rebellion.

In my judgment it is time this piratical craft of barbarians under JEFF. DAVIS was sunk. Let the President call *all hands* to quarters, all who can help crush the traitors. If this accursed and traitor-breeding, barbarian-producing institution of Slavery goes down with the rebellion it has caused, so be it. *Down with it. Live the Republic and die Slavery.*

The suicide of Slavery will be the regeneration of the Nation.

I will mention one thing further this Congress has done. It has declared all shall be citizens who fight for the flag. Hereafter all who fight for our country are recognized as its children. I had the honor, in July last, to introduce a bill which is now the law, giving citizenship to all who should serve and be honorably discharged. No matter where a man is born, if he fights for the old flag, he is our brother and our fellow-citizen. We could not do less for the patriotic Germans, Irish, and other foreign-born soldiers who are so gallantly fighting for our country. Germany has given to us the gallant SIGEL, and OSTERHAUS, MAX WEBER and WILLICH, and thousands of gallant soldiers. Ireland has given to this war MEAGHER, CORCORAN, SHIELDS and MULLIGAN, and the thousands of brave soldiers who follow their standards. Their names, and many others associated with those of our gallant soldiers, shall live in our history and be cherished in the hearts of a grateful people. In conclusion let me add: The loyal American people and their patriotic President have a great work before them—a work which will shape the destiny of the human race on this continent, and largely influence it throughout the world. That great work is to bring this war to a successful issue, and preserve Constitutional liberty. It is a contest between Freedom and Slavery in the broadest sense. The aristocracy *of Europe, the crowned heads, all who hate or distrust* popular Governments like ours, sympathize with the traitors. Our success is prayed for by all who love liberty, throughout the world. In this connection I desire to express my confidence, my unshaken confidence in the President. I know something of the difficulties and embarrassments which surround him, and I know that no truer, firmer patriot, no more honest lover of liberty lives than he. I repeat what I said in Congress in May last:

The institution of Slavery having the crimes of this rebellion on its head, must cease to exist. Its prolonged life is incompatible with National life, and it must die. "*I believe*," said ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "this Government cannot permanently endure, half slave and half free." Lovers of liberty, and patriots impatient of the President's delay in striking at the great evil of Slavery, I pray you *trust Abraham Lincoln*. Have *faith* in the President. He will not neglect the opportunity which the providence of God has given him. Peacefully, "*gently* as the dews of Heaven," will come the blessings of liberty—*if it may be; but they will come*—either in peace or in storm, as the slaveholders themselves shall determine. Slavery is the corner-stone of the rebel Confederacy. You can never have permanent peace while it is the dominant power in the land. And have we not sacrificed enough for it? [illegible]

[illegible] place around some hearthstone in some family circle. Go anywhere in the West, into any church, in town, city, village or country, and the dark habiliments of mourning meet your eye. The sad faces of widows, mothers, and sisters, tell how wide-spread are the victims of this treason. There has fallen no gallant soldier in all this year of desolation, but, if there had been no Slavery in our land, would to-day have been sitting each in his own family circle. When you see a wounded soldier on his crutch, when you see him with an arm or a leg shot away, struggling, with his impaired powers, to gain a livelihood, you remember, and be sure that he will never forget, that Slavery caused his wounds.

Now, who are the Conservatives who would preserve an institution, so destructive? There are those who adopt the name of Conservatives to preserve Slavery from destruction, rebel property from confiscation, and rebel necks from the halter. From all such Conservatives, "Good Lord deliver us." There is another class who wish to preserve the Constitution, the life of the nation, liberty and all which is dear to us—to preserve these by destroying through Constitutional means the great enemy of all—Slavery. [illegible]

[illegible] of this class of Conservatives [illegible]

The war has lost its charm [illegible] Every day lets [illegible] advance towards the right. One thing is already very clear: Our country stands higher, is more respected [illegible] The war is cementing our nationality. The Northwest is a unit in the determination to hold this Union together. All that we have, our property, our sons, our lives will be given, and our country shall be saved. We have learned to love it more deeply, perhaps more wisely, in this hour of its greatest peril. Our hearts now thrill as they never did before, whenever and wherever the old flag greets our eyes. That flag must again float over every foot of rebel soil, and to that we of the Northwest have pledged our fortunes and our lives, and we will redeem that pledge.

NATIONAL GERMAN SCHUTZENFEST.

Grand National Reunion at Frankfort-on-the-Main—Strong Sympathy with the American Union—The Flag Enthusiastically Saluted—Speeches, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, July 30, 1862.

I send you a short account of the great National Schützenfest held here for the past two weeks. It commenced on Sunday, the 13th, and ended on Monday last. It was an immense affair, and a perfect success, and riflemen were here from nearly every country in Europe, and a few Americans were engaged in the strife for the prizes, and took some. The distance for shooting was generally 1,000 feet, and our Swiss Republicans made generally the best shots. The best prize was one of 1,000 thalers, and was won by a man from Mayence. The beautiful present sent from Philadelphia, of a specimen of each of the gold coins of the United States, was won by a Nuremburger. A beautiful large silk flag was sent from Philadelphia also, as a present to the National Rifle Association. Presents were promised and expected from New-York, Baltimore, St. Louis, &c., but they were not received in time, and have not yet come to hand. Sunday, the first day of the exhibition, was a great day. The great procession took hours to pass through the streets, and it embraced all the shooters—German Turners and banners from nearly all the countries in Europe. Even the old ancestors were taken off and represented in this train—(the old Dutch and Teutoni covered with the skins of beasts of the forest, &c., &c.) The procession must have included in it not less than 10,000, and was for hours passing the streets. On arriving opposite the English hotel, the Duke of SAXE-GOTHA came out in rifleman's dress and made a very good speech, and then marched on foot at the head of the procession to the shooting-grounds. No less, perhaps, than two hundred flags—some of them superbly elegant—were to be seen in the procession, all representing the different nations of Germany. On the second day, by invitation, Mr. W. W. MURPHY, the Consul-General of the United States, and all the Americans, were invited to make a presentation of the United States flag sent to the Society by the Philadelphia German Rifle Club, and were invited to take dinner at the Feast Hall of the exhibition. The Americans met and marched in procession two by two—(representing the thirty-four States of the Union.) The little company was preceded by a band of music, and as the procession passed through the streets, the Star-Spangled Banner was cheered from the streets and windows for the whole distance, from its starting point to the shooting-ground. The cheering from the house-tops and windows—the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and the cheering of the flag of liberty, was almost universal from the thousands in the streets and buildings near which the procession passed. The air rang with loud huzzas during the marching of the little American band. On arriving at the shooting-grounds, the procession marched in the gate up to the Gaben Tempel—("Gift Temple")—a pretty little temple filled with all the beautiful presents for the shooters, and which were estimated in value at about 200,000 florins or guilders.

On arriving at the Temple, the Consul-General made a short speech, which was taken down in shorthand, and was as follows, as reported in the German papers:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION: It affords me great pleasure to be here to-day, more particularly to be honored to present to the National Rifle Association this beautiful banner—the emblem of American Liberty—the gift of their brother Germans of the Philadelphia Rifle Club. It is the flag of a great Republic representing the thirty-four States of the Union—'a Union one and indivisible.' A civil war now is raging in our beloved country. It is a second war for constitutional liberty. In 1776 we waged a great war for human rights, and now we are again compelled to engage in a sanguinary and expensive struggle for the same great object. In the organization of our Republic we were cursed with a great evil—the institution of Slavery, which existed in several of the States of our Union. The war was commenced by the people of the South for the extension and perpetuation of that evil. The Northern army of the Union are fighting for the Union, the Constitution and freedom. The South for disunion, Slavery and despotism. A hundred thousand of your fellow German citizens, are marching under the leadership of a SIGEL, BLENKER, WEBER, Prince SALM, and other distinguished German officers, and are carrying the glorious Star-spangled Banner to victory. They ask for your prayers and sympathies in this great struggle. Shall they have them? I know you will respond yes. It is a common saying in America, when we speak of the infusion, or a great immigration of a foreign people in our country, in great numbers, to say 'the Dutch have taken Holland.' Well, there are parts of America where the Germans have taken Germany, (they being so numerous.) Many of the populous cities and towns in America have more Germans than Americans, and in many others, like Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis, they constitute a great share of the population. They make good citizens, always ready to maintain the laws and usages of their adopted country. In the State of Pennsylvania, so great is the veneration of the Germans for the language of their faderland, that they prohibit, it is said, the teaching of the English language in their common schools.

"I have been informed that other German-American rifle clubs have sent presents and deputations, and had it not been for our civil war they would have sent them from all the principal cities. The organi*zation of the Schützenfest is said to be, in some way connected with a political movement, having for its* object the extension of liberal laws and sentiments. I hope it will meet with success. America hopes to see a free and united Germany.

"In conclusion, I must mention the enlightened and liberal Duke of Saxe Gotha and the Grand Duke of Baden, who have contributed so much in aid of this Association. Throughout America they are venerated for their liberal views, and in the Press, the cottage, and the schools are their names everywhere mentioned in honorable terms. May their days be long and useful, and it is to be hoped that all the Princes of Germany may follow their example. Future generations will lisp their names with reverence and erect monuments to their memory in the affection of their hearts."

After these remarks, Mr. AUG. GLAESER, Secretary of the U. S. Consulate-General, addressed the Germans in their own language, assembled in thousands in front of the "Gabel Tempel," (gift temple,) where the flag was waving. The flag was then delivered, amid the most enthusiastic cheers of the crowd, by the Consul-General to the Duke ERNEST of Saxe Coburg, as President of the German National Riflemen's Association.

At the dinner, which many of the Americans attended, were several interesting speeches. I give you the speech of Dr. THOMA, a Professor in the University of Heidelbergh, and one of the most highly-educated men in Germany. His speech called down the cheers and shouts of more than four thousand people who sat down to dinner in the feast hall, a building which would accommodate six thousand at dinner at one time.

Dr. THOMA said, that upon the call of the Association of Sharpshooters, they have congregated here from all parts of Germany and neighboring countries, especially Switzerland, to have one grand shooting festival. We mean to be of one mind, and therefore we must get acquainted with each other. This is the place where we exchange opinions, compare our hopes and fears, to be enabled to solve the great question of the times. Friends, we all strive for law and liberty; like us and with us, there strive on the other hemisphere our blood-relations. They strive for the laws, liberty and independence of the United States of America. "These blood-relations," is my toast. As the heart forces the blood through all parts of the body into the utmost extremities, thus the blood of a Nation flows through every member, wherever they may be, whatever obstructions may be placed between them. [illegible]

My toast is for the German warriors in America, who well know what they fight for. They fight for the holy cause of Liberty. [illegible] German warriors [illegible] It is certain that in the opposition papers [illegible] institutions which are not of German growth. I say it will but honor ourselves in thus expressing our sympathy. Proudly Germania looks over to her sons in the other hemisphere. Our sympathy strengthens them in the battle for liberty, and if we express it we do but honor those who have fallen for Freedom's sake, or shall yet fall. I invite you to give three cheers for our brethren in America, who think and feel with us, who in imagination are this moment amongst us, and who, from our inspiration, derive themselves inspiration.

This eternal brotherhood existing amongst Nations—this brotherhood which reaches over into the forests of the American backwoods—may it prosper. Three cheers for the Germans in America, whose destination it is to decide the fate of the United States. Without them, America would be lost. They are destined to save her, and with them, save Liberty.

Three cheers for our brethren in the United States of America.

After these remarks, GUSTAVE W. BRUHN, Esq., of San Francisco, and late Recorder of that city, responded to the toast of Dr. THOMA, as follows:

Mr. GUSTAVE W. BRUHN, of California, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When I permit myself, upon this occasion, to say a few words in the name of my American fellow-citizens, in order to thank you for the sympathy just expressed for the Germans in our new home, I do so with the greater timidity, as I see here many of my countrymen whom I consider by far more capable and entitled to speak than I am. But as I have been requested by my countrymen, I follow that request, and assure you that thousands of our German countrymen in the United States, from the coasts of the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the North to the frontiers of Mexico—have followed up with the deepest interest the political movements in our beloved German motherland, and are greeting with the warmest sympathy the gradual development of free institutions. Gentlemen, we consider the festival which you celebrate, in connection with the grand singing feast of last year in Nuremberg, as the dawning aurora of a new glorious era for our beloved German fatherland! I wish to God that henceforth [illegible] this festival may turn out a seed-corn, from which in future the powerful trunk of the mighty German oak [illegible] of the German oak, which from [illegible] the whole world—of the mighty German oak, around the trunk of which those are [illegible] of all the German nations, but only as a remembrance of old and dismantled times, and overtopped and overwatched by the mighty German eagle! Then, under its sacred shadow, the men of all German races will [illegible] hands in brotherly love—he from the German Ocean with him from the Alps—he from the Vistula with him from the Rhine—and they will form one people—a people which, as it has hitherto been the bearer of arts, science and civilization, may thenceforth prove itself as the representative of power, and of the highest and governing influence in the council of nations! Gentlemen, in the name of all my American countrymen, who are now assembled here, with you—in the name of the six millions of Germans in our American adopted country, who now are fighting under that glorious Star Spangled Banner—in the name of all them, I give three cheers to the prosperity of a united, great and free Germany!

His remarks caused great applause, and were listened to with great interest.

The great exhibition broke up only last Monday, when the American banner, that of the Swiss Republic and of the German National Rifle Association, were taken down from the hall to be deposited in the Roemer, a hall of the Roman Emperors, where forty-six of the successors of CHARLEMAGNE were crowned. During the exhibition, the American flag occupied the post of honor, and the Swiss and German flag on either side. The flags were borne through the streets by the tallest men who could be found to carry them, and the band of music in front played the various National airs applicable to the flags, and the cheers of the crowd as the procession passed along were long and loud. The crowd was so great that it was almost impossible for the procession to pass through the streets. At the Roemer, President MULLER presented the three flags, and made a very appropriate speech, and handed the banners to the Elder Burgomaster, who responded. The Americans followed with their National banner, and were present at its reception in the old time-honored hall. The weather for the first week of the exhibition was very rainy except on Sunday and Monday. There was a general decoration of all the houses in the city with flags and evergreens, and never did the city look so beautiful. The crops are being gathered now, and are fair, with the exception of the hay crop, which is a total failure. There will be no grain for exportation from this country. The vine crop will be large, though on the mountains it is said the grape disease has appeared. We are waiting for news from America with great impatience. The defeat and retreat of our army was received here with sorrow, and yet it was a well fought battle, and raised Gen. MCCLELLAN's reputation very much in Europe. As a general thing, the military officers who watch our matters very closely, say of Gen. MCCLELLAN he is too cautious, not dashing enough, and a little too slow in his movements. His delay in not attacking Manassas, and allowing the enemy to get away, injured his military reputation very much. They thought all along, and still think, he could have driven the rebels from there, and taken the army. It is hardly possible they could judge correctly here. Gen. HALLECK is rather supposed to be one of our ablest Generals. SIGEL, who went from near here, has a fine reputation here as a brave man and good officer. We are all expectancy to hear that Gen. MCCLELLAN will be in Richmond in a few days. There are many applicants to enter our army both from well experienced officers and soldiers, and the emigration to the United States is very great at the present time. It is to be hoped they will all be received.

Yours, truly, X.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Boyle and Gen. Morgan.

From the Indianapolis Journal, of Monday.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.

The intelligence received is unfavorable to-day. The rebels, I believe, are advancing, and I fear will cut off Gen. MORGAN's train and gain his rear. Lieut.-Col. HOSKLAND, of Col. CLIFT's Seventh Tennessee Regiment, telegraphs from Barboursville that the enemy, twenty-five hundred strong, are in the vicinity of CLIFT's Regiment, in Scott County, Tennessee. A dispatch from my spy at Somerset says that two hundred rebel cavalry at Monticello, near Mill Springs, are supposed to be an advanced guard of the enemy.

J. T. BOYLE, Brig.-Gen. Com'dg.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18, 1862.

The rebels have entered the State at several points. Somerset is captured and in their possession. They are moving on Glasgow and threaten Bowling Green. Order the troops from Evansville here, and send all you can. The men will receive the bounty afterward. Any delay will be disastrous.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Saturday, Aug. 16.

If you have not already done so, please send all troops ready for the field to Kentucky. The intelligence given me by my scouts [illegible] KIRBY SMITH, at the head of at least five brigades of infantry, four batteries at least of artillery, and a corresponding force of cavalry, is about to march through Big Creek Gap. Another force of equal size is in front. The plan is to cut my line of supplies, compel, if possible, the evacuation of the Gap, and then invade Kentucky in force. Not a moment is to be lost.

G. W. MORGAN.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 16.

Another dispatch from Gen. MORGAN says:

KIRBY SMITH is marching upon Barboursville in his rear, with five brigades of infantry and a proper proportion of cavalry and artillery. Gen. [illegible] has retired part of his force to Barboursville, to hold the place and ask for reinforcements.

Col. BRUCH telegraphs me that MORGAN is still in the vicinity of Gallatin, and had driven off the hands at work on the tunnel, and broken the hand-cars. [illegible] are expected to join him.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

— A brother of Col. Corcoran, living in Buffalo, disappeared from home a few days since, and for a short time his wife could get no information concerning him. Finally, she found that he had enlisted, but in what regiment she has not yet ascertained.

[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

The prospect is a little better than it has been of late for a regular and speedy transmission of mail matter on the overland line. During the last portion of the present week the mails have been bringing up the back mail matter, and papers ranging from the last week in June to the third in July have posted us on the news of that time. Twelve days is said to be the time made between the Missouri River and this place, and it is to be hoped that the company is prepared to carry the good work along, now fairly begun, without any more let or hindrance, and that consequently the days of our mail vexation are over—them gone forever.

Mr. KERR arrived last Friday from the new route, having been directing the establishment of the new stations required. In his opinion the route possesses in a large [illegible] the deserted one on the Sweetwater. If so, our papers should bring us news to later dates than we have been accustomed to, and with less chance of stoppage. We shall have no objection to this.

Mr. HIRAM LAWRENCE, of the firm of KIMBALL & LAWRENCE, of this city, returned on Tuesday from a trip to the States eastward, making a quick passage by the mail. By this time, many thousand Mormon emigrants and several trains of merchandise are well under way from the Missouri to this place.

The waters of the Jordan continue to recede very slowly. There is still no passage for loaded teams across that river by the roads in this city, which is a great inconvenience to the people, preventing them from hauling their wood, hay and grain. An old inhabitant of Provo assured me that the Utah Lake is now four to five feet higher than he ever knew it in high water before. The Jordan is the outlet of the lake, and passes through this valley to the Salt Lake. [illegible]

[illegible]

Two more deaths are reported by drowning. One, a son of Bishop DAVID EVANS, of Lehi, who was washed by the boisterous waves too far into the Utah, while sheep-washing. Two brothers and a hired man came near drowning, in their fruitless attempts to rescue the deceased. The other [illegible] to cross Spanish Fork River. His body was found a few days afterward.

There have been several cases in this Territory wherein the bones of living persons have appeared to be measurably rotted, softened, or decomposed. The last named is of Mrs. BABCOCK, of Spanish Fork, a victim of inflammatory rheumatism. Passing around the house, her body sunk, and a broken thigh was discovered, and a leg strained considerably. Her girls ran to assist her, in the doing of which one of her arms gave way, the bone having broken. Popularly, the abounding alkali of this region gets blamed considerably for such accidents, as it is thought to impair the virtue of the bony structure.

[illegible]

The New Governor of Utah.

BRIGHAM YOUNG INTRODUCES HIM TO THE SAINTS.

On July 24 Gov. HARDING was presented to the people of Utah, in the Bowery, by BRIGHAM YOUNG. He made an address, in the course of which he said:

"You have, doubtless, been informed before now that the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed me to the office of Governor of this Territory. I have come among you to enter upon the high and important duties that have devolved upon me, and when I greatly distrust my own ability, yet I cannot but hope that, with your assistance, I shall be able to discharge those duties to your satisfaction, and with strict fidelity to the Government whose servant I am.

"If I know my own heart, I come among you a messenger of peace and good will. I have no wrongs, either real or imaginary, to complain of, and no religious prejudices to overcome. [Applause.] Believing, as I do, that the Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and holding, further, that the Constitution itself is dependent for its support and maintenance on the preservation of that sacred right, it follows, as a corollary, that, under no pretext whatever, will I consent to its violation in this particular, by any official act of mine, while Governor of this Territory. [Tremendous applause.]

"If you shall be content, as I doubt not you will be to enjoy the blessings with which you are surrounded, and abide your time and enjoy your privileges under a benign and just Government, [illegible] absolutely necessary under any form of Government, and above all things, if you will act up to the line of duty contained in that one grand article of your faith—'We believe in being honest, true, chaste, temperate, benevolent, virtuous and upright, and in doing good to all men,'—you cannot fail to obtain that ultimate success [illegible] of your hopes. Honestly conform to the standard of your creed and faith, and though you may for a time be 'cast down,' you cannot be destroyed. [Great applause.] [illegible]

But this must suffice. I, perhaps, have said more than I ought to have said, and yet I cannot see how I could have said less. If my words shall be as kindly received by you as they have been honestly and frankly uttered by me, and we will act accordingly, my mission among you cannot fail of being alike grateful and able to you and to the Government that I represent. [Hear, hear.]

"This is the hour when true loyalty to our common country is most acceptable and grateful to the hearts of every patriot. Be but content, and abide your time, and your reward will be as great as it will be certain. Duty to ourselves, to our God, and our country calls upon us to cast aside every prejudice, and to rally around the Constitution and the flag of our fathers, and if need be to baptize them anew with our own blood. That Constitution will not perish, that flag will not trail in the dust, but they will both come out of the present fiery ordeal [illegible] and disenthralled by the Genius of Universal Liberty and Justice." [Great applause.]

—THOMAS D. SULTZER, one of the Maryland News Sheet editors, was released from Fort McHenry on Thursday, having taken an oath not to engage in newspaper business, nor do anything to aid and abet rebellion during the continuance of the war. [illegible] publishers of the same paper, refused to take the oath. Carter, another proprietor, is still absent, unarrested. The building in which the paper is published will be surrendered to the owner, but the paper will not again be allowed to issue under any circumstances, as it was suspended because it was the accredited organ of rebellion.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

[illegible] published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing [illegible] from any quarter [illegible] will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no doubt that before this time the junction of the two great armies under Gen. McClellan and Gen. Pope has been fully effected, and the rebels are thus foiled in their intention to crush the latter, with overwhelming numbers. Gen. Pope's army, it is now well understood, has fallen back from the Rapidan, and established its lines at the Rappahannock. This movement was effected with perfect success, although it is believed that the rebels were pressing closely in the rear. They are now in heavy force on the south bank of the Rappahannock, and from all we can learn, have made several attempts to cross and [illegible] our right and left flanks, but have in every case been repulsed. Now that our two armies [illegible] together, we may expect a great battle to be fought very soon—perhaps to-day. The Washington Star of Thursday says: "Skirmishing has doubtless been going on for the last two days at different points, between comparatively inconsiderable portions of the two great antagonist armies, between here and Richmond. [illegible] worthy of notice, [illegible] number on both sides have been killed and wounded. Up to the latest advices (just before we go to press) all was well within the Union lines."

The National Intelligencer states that the total number of volunteers arrived in Washington since the 15th instant, to 5 o'clock on Friday evening, including recruits for old regiments, was [illegible].

It is rumored that when our forces in Virginia are fully concentrated, Gen. Halleck will take the field in person as Commander-in-Chief.

The President has written a letter to Horace Greeley, in response to the one written by the latter and published recently in the Tribune. He announces that his paramount object is the restoration of the Union, and not the safety or destruction of Slavery. If he can save the Union without freeing the slaves, he will do it; if he can do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, he will do it.

A rumor prevails in Buffalo that a rebel bearer of dispatches for Europe—no less a personage, in fact, than Wm. L. Yancey—has recently passed through that City into Canada, on his way to Europe.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 15th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamer Blackstone. The health of the city continued remarkably good. It is believed that another attack upon Baton Rouge will soon be made by the rebels. Their army was said to be stationed some ten miles from that place, awaiting reinforcements, and intended to attack upon their arrival. Our outer pickets had been called in, and all non-combatants had been ordered to leave, as it was the intention to shell the city. Gen. Butler has issued two important orders—one confiscating the property of the traitor Slidell, and the other compelling the citizens within his jurisdiction to deliver for safety all private arms in their possession.

A letter from Capt. J. N. Brown, of the ram Arkansas, to Gen. Breckinridge, published in the Grenada Appeal of the 13th, says that she was not aground when blown up, as was reported, but was destroyed because her engines would not work. Her crew, which escaped to the west shore, were, with the exception of the chief pilot and three Lieutenants, all captured by our cavalry, opposite Fort Hudson. Before they were captured, the Arkansas' crew came in sight of a band of guerrillas, who ran away without waiting to be hailed.

A letter to the New-Haven Palladium, from on board the gunboat Port Royal, dated off Harrison's Landing, Aug. 12, says the boat has been for the last ten days the upper picket on the James River, going fifteen miles further up than any other boat. They sent shells from Dahlgren and Parrot guns at a few regiments of rebel infantry which were "jayhawking" in the night, and caused them to leave at double quick. On the night of the 15th, the Potomac Army having been withdrawn, and the rear guard, consisting of cavalry regiments, being drawn in, the marines were sent ashore on picket duty, while the cavalry fell back to the transports, which they accomplished safely, cutting down trees and destroying bridges behind them.

The Louisville Journal, of Thursday, says: "We have a well-authenticated report that Col. Garrard, with six or seven hundred men, attacked Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, on Tuesday, at Laurel Bridge, near London, Laurel County. A severe fight ensued, in which the rebels were badly whipped, and put to flight. We have no particulars as to the loss on either side."

Capt. Swaine, of the regular army, arrived in Cincinnati on Tuesday, from Gen. Buell's Division direct, and reports that the statements that he has been cut off by the rebels are untrue. Gen. Buell, he says, is well fortified and will make a good report of himself in a few days.

Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe states that two or three demonstrations have been made against our pickets at Suffolk by rebel cavalry. The first was on Friday, the 15th inst., and the second was on Tuesday last, the rebels on each occasion numbering in the vicinity of one hundred.

Pursuant to call, the Sigel Brigade Committee, and other leading German citizens of New-York, met yesterday, at the Astor House, and started a subscription list for a recruiting fund of $25,000, with a view to raise 2,000 men for Sigel's Special Corps, in this place, at an extra bounty of $25 apiece. An Executive Committee of great weight and influence was appointed, and $3,300 subscribed on the spot.

GENERAL NEWS.

The accounts which we have from Minnesota of the Indian massacres in the vicinity of Fort Ridgeley are of the most terrible and heartrending character. It is estimated that at least five hundred [illegible] ravages. It is believed that all the Sioux [illegible] in the work of [illegible], and it is [illegible] that they will be joined by other tribes. Gov. Ramsey is taking prompt measures to suppress the outbreak if possible, and is already marching to the relief of Fort Ridgeley with a considerable body of men.

The steamship Kangaroo passed Cape Race on Friday evening, and her advices, one day later, are telegraphed. The U. S. gunboat Tuscarora had sailed from Queenstown, owing to orders from the Customs officials. No new movements on the part of Garibaldi are reported. The Liverpool Cotton Market was buoyant and slightly higher, owing to the great advance and excitement in Bombay and Calcutta. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions were inactive. Consols were quoted at 93½.

A riot occurred yesterday at East New-York among some of the soldiers of Spinola's Empire Brigade, growing, it is said, out of the failure to pay the money due them. Such particulars of the affair as we have been able to obtain are given elsewhere.

Gen. Corcoran has declined formally to receive the proffered banquet of the Common Council of New-York, and, for the present at least, an invitation to visit Boston. A number of military organizations are already offered for his new Irish Brigade. At a private banquet at the St. Nicholas in the evening a number of patriotic and complimentary speeches were delivered, by Gen. Corcoran and others. The General leaves town to-day, to return with the Irish Brigade. A great club mass meeting, to aid the recruiting of the Irish Legion, as the organization is to be called, will be held soon.

Measures are at once to be taken to have the prize money obtained for the sales of vessels and cargoes at Philadelphia distributed. The Judge of the Prize Court has expressed himself very pointedly, to the effect that he could see no reason why the distribution should not take place, and willing to do whatever is necessary on his part toward facilitating it. The sooner the distribution takes place the better for all parties interested.

In the United States District Court, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the prize steamers Emily and cargo, and the Ladona and cargo, were condemned, and the sale of both ordered. Judge Cadwalader, on Friday, confirmed the recent sales of the prize schooners Velox and Morning Star.

From a gentleman who accompanied the New Ironsides down the river from Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, the Ledger learns that the performance of the machinery and the speed of the vessel were very satisfactory. With about forty-five revolutions to the minute, a speed of nine miles the hour was attained, which would be largely increased when the machinery is worked up to its full power. The intention was to run the frigate as far as Fort Mifflin, and come to an anchor for the night, the pilot not wishing to take the responsibility of going down the Delaware after dark. She was to leave her anchorage early Friday morning and steam to the Capes.

Flour was in moderate demand on Saturday, at unchanged prices. Wheat and Corn were heavy and drooping, the rapid rise in Freights having been unfavorable to shippers. Cotton was in fair request, and was firmer. Provisions were less active, yet stiffly held. Coffee was moderately inquired for, as were also Hops, Oils, Rice and Whisky. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new features.

Message of Jeff. Davis.

The fact that the Confederate Congress assembled in Richmond, last Monday, imposed on Jefferson Davis the duty of sending in a message in his character as Confederate President. We print the document in the columns of the Times to-day, and are sorry to add that its perusal will not repay the time and patience of the reader. The message is distinguished for the entire absence of all information regarding the internal and foreign affairs of the Southern Confederacy. The substance of the statements of Mr. Davis are as follows:

1. The people of the seceded States have endured, and are enduring extreme sufferings, which excite the solicitude of the (rebel) Government.

2. The soldiers of the Confederacy have fought nobly, and repelled the army that menaced Richmond.

3. The Government of the United States refuse to conduct hostilities according to the rules of civilized war, and return his protests with contemptuous silence.

4. The Confederate conscription law has given rise to a clashing between Federative and State authority, which requires to be harmonized, as the "cooperation" of the State and Confederate Governments is now "indispensable to their very existence"(!)

5. The Confederate finances are reported to be sound, and the credit of the Government good; though the rebels themselves, who are the sole judges of this "credit," no other nation recognizing it, prefer Confederate Treasury notes, bearing no interest, to Confederate bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest. Davis advises increased issues of Treasury notes.

6. The War Department desires power to consolidate reduced regiments, so as to lessen expense, and further legislation to make the Conscription law more embracing and effective.

7. Mr. Davis admits he has appointed some inefficient and improper officers in the army, and desires some law to enable him to get clear of them without resort to Courts-martial.

8. The Navy Department still exists, and Mr. Davis remarks: "The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces a statement of the operations and present condition of this branch of the public service, both afloat and ashore; the construction and equipment of armed vessels at home and abroad," &c., &c.

9. Mr. Davis alludes favorably to his Postage system.

10. Commends the Indian tribes for proving faithful allies, although they have not always got their annuity money.

11. And, lastly, thanks Providence for all the blessings granted to the Confederacy.

In only one part of his message does Jeff. Davis warm up and write with manifest fervor and interest in his subject, and that is when he comes to recite the "atrocities" committed by the United States soldiers and citizens upon unoffending rebels. Upon this topic he enlarges:

"Confiscation bills of a character so atrocious as to insure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive. The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities, with a notoriety that sufficiently attests the knowledge of their Government, and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of these forged notes as a means of despoiling the country people, by fraud, out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurrection, and in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city."

Mr. Davis is embarrassed by these iniquitous proceedings, and he desires Congress to [illegible] the [illegible] rebellion. In retaliation, [illegible]:

"Retaliation in kind for many of them, is impracticable, for I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women, or on children."

Retaliation in kind would be difficult. For instance, where is the engraver and note-printer in the Confederate States that could "forge" the handsome moneyed and delicately graved obligations of the United States? And where is the rebel soldiery present in the loyal States in which such circulation is accepted, to palm off the bogus notes on the "country people?" And where in the Northern States would be found "country people" dull enough to be cheated by the "butternut" soldiery, supposing the latter to come among them?

As to retaliation by arming the slaves to fight against the Yankees, the difficulty is even more apparent. A weapon in a slave's hands is necessarily two-edged. He will fight for liberty unquestionably, but it will be his own, not his master's. We may be sure Jeff. Davis will not "retaliate" by arming and training slaves. He wants no arms in their hands.

Neither will one of his Generals follow Gen. Butler's example in "taming the shrews" of captured cities. To have the opportunity of enforcing such discipline, a General of Jeff. Davis must first occupy an extreme Northern city—say Boston, for instance—and set his fiery Southern zeal against the granitic firmness of the Bay State women. Occasion for such "retaliation" can hardly arise.

It is from sheer necessity, therefore, that Mr. Davis abandons all thought of "retaliation in kind" and proposes to inflict revenge upon those officers and soldiers of the war that chance to fall into his hands. In this he will have the hearty sanction of the rebel Congress and rebel people; for the instincts of the slave-driver are to cruelty; and the habit is to have unresisting victims.

It is not necessary to refute here, in full, all the false charges of this message against the United States Government. Mr. Davis notoriously falsifies as his Generals have always done, in order to inflame the people of the South against their lawful Government. A few facts need only be stated. First, no lady of New-Orleans has ever been insulted by officer or soldier of Gen. Butler's command. How is this, if Gen. Butler "invited" them by official order to a contrary course? Second, no armed company or regiment of slaves exists, with or without the authority of the United States, to war against their masters. Such persons have been employed, however, and they will be again, to fell trees, dig trenches, make roads and throw up fortifications in the cause of the Union. The rebel soldiery have taught us the utility of "slave labor" in such department of the military service, and they cannot complain if we become converts to their practice of the art of war.

On the subject of "forging" Confederate Treasury Notes, we are not prepared to speak. The motive for counterfeiting anything so utterly worthless could scarcely be corrupt, and if bogus notes have become current in the Confederacy, the maker must be guilty by accident and not by design. Still, as we regard the Confederacy itself as a great forgery, a counterfeit, a sham, a cheat and imposture, and Davis himself as a bogus President with whom we have no relations except those that exist between executioners and a criminal, he ought to see the difficulty of our recognizing as offenders, or punishing the enterprising lads of our cities, who sell reams of his Fifty Dollar Notes at a penny apiece. The sole object of seller and purchaser is to perpetuate at a cheap rate the "image and superscription" of a scandalous traitor and his effort to debase the true coin of republicanism on this continent.

The Military Snarl in Tennessee.—It will soon be as great a puzzle where Gen. Buell's army is as where Gen. Beauregard's late army went to. The rebels have fairly broken loose in Tennessee, and are having everything in their own way. After scouring through Middle Tennessee, a few weeks ago, and capturing a score or two of towns, they have now turned their attention to Western Tennessee. They have not only pierced as far as Clarksville and taken the place, but four days ago were advancing upon Forts Donelson and Henry, and from the givings out of the telegraph, it would not be astonishing if both these historic strongholds were in their hands. They are also operating on the Cumberland River, burning steamboats and stopping navigation, and where they will next appear, or what they will next do, if they do not capture Nashville and Memphis, it is hard to say. Are we to have all our work there to do over again? Are we to have a second siege of Fort Donelson, and further operations at Columbus and No. 10? Have Buckner and Tilghman been liberated just in season to return to the scene of their former exploits? Are our armies to be employed in Kentucky and Tennessee this winter, instead of carrying our flag down to South Carolina, Georgia, and the Gulf States?

We would not find fault with anybody, but it does seem that our various detachments of troops in Tennessee, might do something else than surrender. Three months ago, it is certain that our army in front of Corinth counted nearly the enormous number of 120,000 men—a force sufficient to overrun at double-quick and conquer in a month every one of the thinly settled States south and west of Tennessee. But what has it done for the last half year? It was anxiously hoped that some part of it would be sent East to strengthen the army of Gen. McClellan, or save us from disaster in Virginia. It did not come. What in the world, we ask, is that hundred thousand men doing, while the enemy is sweeping all the country around it like a desolation? Gen. Buell is in command of the larger part; but the latest report from him is that he and his army are "enjoying all the luxuries of the season, corn, beans, melons and fruit, and even venison and veal," "new clothes, regulation hats, etc." We wish they would remember that melons, fruits and veal last only for a brief season, and while they are comfortably enjoying them the dashing enemy in [illegible] is destroying all their [illegible] supplies. If Gen. Buell, with [illegible] got "regulation hats" for his men's wear, would [illegible] a little gunpowder to their otherwise unexceptionable diet and clothes, it would add greatly to their beauty and would help to put down the rebels in Tennessee who seem now to be more than his masters.

The London Times on the War.

The London Times published recently a strong article against any intervention by England in the affairs of this country. Its conclusion against intervention is wise, beside being just what we want, and in accordance with the best interests of England. But the main pillar upon which that conclusion is built up is a very great error. And we cannot resist the temptation to show up that error. Truth is always best, and, moreover, a very short time will bring home the knowledge of its error in a way ten thousand times more powerful than anything we can say. The principal reasons which the Times gives against intervention is, that there is no hope of intervening, and thereby increasing our already too great and utterly unreasonable ill-feeling against England, because it is plain that the war is coming to an end for want of material; it is about "to die of inanition;" the men and the means necessary to carry it on are not forthcoming.

It is quite remarkable that any one should have such an idea as this. It might not, perhaps, be wondered at so much that it should be believed that the 300,000 additional volunteers would not be forthcoming. The strong wish that they should not could hardly help begetting the thought and the prophecy. But even if that had been the case, the war would be very far from dying of inanition. The armies of the Union, even if outnumbered, were very far from being overpowered, even then. Their courage was in no way weakened, their determination in no respect broken down. If there had been no hope of additional forces to come to their assistance, the war would have continued unchecked, and would not have been so near its end as it is now. It would have been much more likely to have taken a turn which might have made it a war like the Thirty Years' War. That had its long-continued force given to it by the religious questions which were involved. This would have been ever maintained by the principles of civil and religious liberty which have been instilled into our people, and whose existence they feel to be at stake.

We come to the same conclusion as the London organ, but from an exactly opposite point. Its argument was, that because men were no longer ready to enlist in the Union armies, the end of the war was at hand. We argue that it is near because they have shown themselves so ready to enlist. It is true that we look for a very different end of the war from that which the Times hopes for. It undoubtedly agrees with Lord Campbell, who stated, in the recent debate in the House of Lords, that "the greatest danger to England" would be the subjugation of the South, and, therefore, of course, it desires to avert that danger. We see that the greatest danger to ourselves is to fail in restoring the authority of the Government. That restoration we hope for, and we rejoice to hear the promise of it in every wind, which brings to us from all over the Northern States the tread of a new host of armed men on their march to stand beside their brethren upon the bloody fields by which that restoration is to be secured, and the note of preparation of yet "three hundred thousand more," who will in a few weeks stand ready to follow on that glorious march if they are needed. Those sounds will soon echo across the ocean also, and the Times and England will learn that its prophecies have failed again, that the war, so far from dying of inanition,

"Now, trebly thundering, swells the gale."

It will be an unpleasant thing for those to learn who have so often made such prophecies. They will have again to take refuge in the reflection that nothing happens in America as it happens elsewhere.

We hope the Times will none the less dissuade England from intervention. If this argument which it used is based upon error, others which it also put forth were entirely correct. Any interference on her part would only embitter the war, if that were possible, would most certainly prolong it, and would inevitably bring upon England, soon or late, a terrible retribution. She may not think so. She may perhaps affect to overlook any such consideration, and govern her conduct by her own views, without reference to what its effect upon the feelings of others may be. We are well aware, too, that she does not like to be threatened any more than we do. But we nevertheless cannot but rejoice, for her sake as well as for our own, in the renewed assurances of her Government that she has no present intention of interference. We hope that intention may continue to govern her conduct to the end.

The Three Months' Regiments.—One of our evening contemporaries infers from a Washington dispatch that those three months' regiments from this State and elsewhere now serving in the South, "a majority of whose members will not reenlist for further service, will not be permitted to return home," now that their time is about to expire. This course it justifies on the convenient but atrocious maxim, that "necessity knows no law," and proceeds to say:

"The exigency of the case seems to demand peremptorily that all the troops that can be obtained be employed and not discharged. Until our armies in Virginia achieve a decisive victory, or occupy positions which shall secure the safety of Washington, we apprehend that no regiments, now in the service, will be permitted to leave unless they will immediately reenlist. Therefore, all hope of a release at present must be abandoned."

If we had the least idea that the military authorities meant to be guilty of any such piece of bad faith as this toward the three months' men, we should earnestly protest against it. But we do not credit it. These regiments volunteered to march to Washington—many of them for the second time—at the cry of Mr. Stanton that the Capital was in danger; and though the Capital may not yet be out of peril—it probably will not be for a year or two after the rebellion is quelled—yet there can be no reason why those who volunteered for a specified term should be forcibly retained as its buttress forever. Many of them are business and professional men, who, at the [illegible], dropped all at a moment's [illegible] themselves for three months, but whose business, whose prospects in life, and whose families, would be utterly ruined by their retention for another year or half year. Beside, the gross number of three months' men at Washington, Baltimore, &c., form but a trifle in comparison with the regiments now pouring forward to the war. In the week ending last Thursday, no less than twenty thousand new men arrived at the Capital, and this week will probably see thrice that number filing through the dusty streets of Washington.

It is a good, or rather a bad, way to discourage enlistments to throw out such statements as the above. How can men be expected to volunteer if they do not feel an absolute confidence that all the terms of their contract will be faithfully fulfilled? Good faith is the coronet on the monarch's brow. It were better, even, that Washington should fall, than that an act of perfidy should stain the escutcheon of the Government.

But, as we said, there is probably no foundation whatever to the story. The time of the three months' regiments has now just about expired, and, unless they patriotically choose to stay longer in service, they will come home to the day, and the men will take their chance of further service along with the rest of us in the pending draft.

British Colonial Policy—The Future of Canada.

The diplomatist who said that language was given us to conceal our thoughts, had, no doubt, a special reference to his own vocation. Whoever expects the modern statesman to make straight for the door through which he wishes to make his exit or his entrance, is likely to be egregiously deceived. We are not, for example, to make haste to assume that Lord Palmerston is a friend of the United States because he requested the withdrawal of an adverse motion in the late mediation debate. Such a circumstance must simply be accepted as an evidence that a division at the present time, and under existing conditions, would, in the judgment of the veteran Statesman, be unfavorable to the development of his predetermined policy. Neither are we to suppose that the Presses which take their cue from the British Government, are animated by affection for our side, when they protest against "simple mediation;" it only proves that the Ministry has indicated, in a manner which those writers understand, that the proposed legislative action is premature; that such action would only provoke the North without aiding the South; that the temper of the English people at large is still believed to be adverse to the upholding of a mere Slave Power, and that they must wait for more National disasters and a few more turns of the screw on the unhappy operatives of Lancashire.

By a parity of reasoning, we ought not hastily to conclude that because many unkind things have lately been said of Canada and Canadians, by English legislators, that the colony would not be greatly aided by the Home Government in the event of hostilities with ourselves. The harsh strictures alluded to were no doubt in some degree elicited by soreness of feeling. It certainly must have appeared a ridiculous and paltry thing for the Canadian Parliament to vote a contingent of 5,000 men as a provision against such a possible outbreak, and especially when the vote seemed to imply the expectation that the cost and responsibility of reasonable forces to meet the danger were to be furnished, all but exclusively, by England. It certainly seems odd that an outlying dependency, which, so far from paying anything for the support of the English Government, actually raises revenue by taxing English manufactures, should expect to be defended in time of war by an army and navy which it had no hand in creating and spends not a shilling to sustain. Yet there was a settled policy, even in the heat and passion of the bitter animadversions in question—a policy which becomes clear enough from the historical and geographical circumstances of the case, and which was definitively expounded in the speech of Lord Monck at Montreal.

What is meant by the legislative philippic and by Lord Monck's illustrative disquisition may be succinctly stated as follows: That England cannot afford to lose the prestige which the loss of Canada would entail, and cannot afford the force which would be necessary to defend it; the colonists are therefore reminded in advance that, with the exception of a small force of regulars as a nucleus, the aid the mother country can extend to repel invasion will be confined to the efforts of her navy so far as it can act upon the lakes and the river St. Lawrence. Hence it becomes necessary for the Canadians to raise a large force for self-defence, or coöperative aggression, and this is precisely what they are not inclined to do. They urge, and with great reason, that however important the issues from which war might arise between Great Britain and the United States, they have no particular bearing upon the interests of Canada; and that whatever those issues may be, it is altogether improbable that the Canadian people or Parliament will be, in any sense, responsible for them. If it is important for Great Britain to preserve her mere nominal sovereignty over Canada,—and it is now little more,—it rests with herself to provide an adequate military force to defend and maintain it. In this as in other respects she should not shrink from bearing the consequences of her own acts and measures.

Whether the hypothetical question of a war with the United States has had a tendency to precipitate the conclusion or no, it is very evident that the leading thinkers of England and Canada have arrived at the conviction that the limit of the time has been reached when their relations to each other as principal and dependent can be profitably maintained. The leading organs of cultivated opinion, in England most especially, advocate this view. The last number of the North British Review has an elaborate résumé wherein, after stating all the considerations which have governed British policy in the acquisition of colonial dependencies, it argues that each and all those considerations have been superseded and rendered utterly nugatory by events which have since transpired. The cogency of the arguments may be inferred from the circumstance that they are accepted and [illegible] appeared [illegible] commercial competition [illegible]—and there has never arisen a [illegible] cause—a reason has been created for separation, an event which is therefore likely to occur between England and Canada sooner than may now seem probable.

In view of this new aspect of affairs it will become us to act with signal prudence and moderation. Whatever a few violent newspapers may have said on either side, there is, as we believe, no really variant policy between the Canadians and ourselves. It is only as a portion of the British Empire that any of our citizens have ever looked on Canada with a hostile eye, and how little desire to challenge the American giant exists among Canadians is inferable from the recent vote of the Colonial Parliament. If they do not wish to fight us, we do not desire to fight them. That we must ever remain neighbors, even if we do not dwell in the same house, constitutes the best of reasons for living in peace and amity. The question of commercial relations may safely be postponed to the future. Should the Canadians themselves hereafter conclude that their interests will be subserved by incorporation into the American Union, they would, probably, be heartily received. Should they think otherwise, the only honorable course we could have for discussing these would be removal of their separation from Great Britain before any possible quarrel between that nation and ourselves.

Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Greeley.—The President's response to Mr. Greeley's public letter, addressed to him last week, is explicit enough, and settles one or two disputed points as to Mr. Lincoln's opinions and policy. His one and paramount object in the war is "to save the Union"—to save it with or without Slavery, under one set of circumstances or another, or by one agency or another; but to all events to save it somehow. His simple platform is "The salvation of the Union." To this end his whole policy looks, and whatever he does or fails to do is with reference to its bearings upon this one great point. He could not have said anything more satisfactory to the country in general.

The letter, like all Mr. Lincoln's literary attempts, exhibits the peculiarities of his mind and style; but the logical sequence and precision, and the grammatical accuracy of this, is greatly in advance of any previous effort. It is in infinitely better taste, too, than the rude epistle to which it is an answer.

A Model Letter for the Hour—What a Northern Wife Has to Tell Her Husband.

The subjoined letter, which was recently addressed by a lady of Illinois to her husband in this City, does too much credit to the self-sacrificing patriotism of our Northern women to be withheld from publication:

———, August [illegible].

My Dear Husband: When I received your letter, I blushed scarlet [illegible] from my heart [illegible] [illegible] you have been sorely troubled lately on the account of drafting men for the war in New-York; that you had your "exemption papers" all made out, &c., and that it will be impossible to procure a substitute. Now, for shame! Is there not a drop of your grandfather's blood in your veins, who fought at Bunker Hill when the blood of freemen flowed ankle deep? Does not the love you bear me and the children make your love of home and [illegible] more? [illegible] a single stitched [illegible] good shot, and [illegible] you ask for exemption! For shame! Great Heaven, "is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" [illegible] the blood where the name of "patriot" [illegible] the heart of our little one would never throb with pride, his eyes sparkle with holy fire, [illegible] "My father was there too!"—when, in after years, you or I shall recount the names of the heroes [illegible]. And then, at the judgment, when you shall stand with that great host of brave men, who have given their lives for freedom's sake—all you can do will be to point to your "exemption," or show your [illegible] papers. But will they be accepted there?

Not only are you recreant to country and freedom, but to the "higher law" on which all good and wise constitutions are constructed, when you say you do not believe "God has anything to do with the political troubles of any country, but, with Napoleon, that 'he is on the side of the heaviest artillery.'" Is it possible that a man, born and bred in this land of education and Gospel, can utter such an infidel sentiment as that? What has been the trouble of any nation or people, if not political? If such a catastrophe as is ours—the direst that can befall the race of humanity, and which is felt the world around—causes nothing, surely He takes little heed of the affairs of men. Can you think that He who marks "the sparrow's fall" will ever permit men—living men—with love of liberty on one side and love of Slavery on the other—every one of whom is loved by some heart, to meet, fight, bleed, fall and die by thousands—hundreds of thousands—without meaning something by it? Politics, indeed! What did it mean in the Revolution—what does it mean now? Run the word out; does it not mean government, laws, equity, justice, rectitude, home, affection? And if God is not in these, where in all the world is He? "He that is not for me is against me;" so if there is a great moral question involved in this struggle, either one side or the other must be right—and if we are right, why not fight to uphold our Government and all its blessed institutions? And if they are right, surely the odds are against them—they need help. Choose you on which side you will serve.

Here men are rushing to the standard of liberty in hundreds; ministers, merchants, lawyers, mechanics, farmers, all. Poor ———, who has left his lucrative office in Washington, is trying to go, but cannot be accepted, on account of his poor health. And just think of my brave brother ———, how he went at the very first tap of the drum, willingly, gladly giving up all—how he has been disabled by sickness and toil; yet his good, warm heart presses upon his comrades and keeps it full all the time—against his foes; and the ground whereon he sleeps. And God will bless him.

Do not trouble yourself about pecuniary matters if you wish to go, for I am getting well every day, and in case of extremity there will be some way provided. I can teach or paint, and will be better off than one half the wives whose husbands go.

How I should miss you, or live without you, you can imagine as well as I. Surely no wife could claim the strong, willing arm, the gentle, loving words, the ten thousand acts of love and kindness more than I do; but these [illegible] my heart, where I carry my darlings, in my love of country and of freedom; and if you come not back, oh let me know—my Savior strengthening me—that you fell with the banner of the Cross around your head, and over your heart the Stars and Stripes.

May God help us both.

Reception of Col. Murphy in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 22.

Col. John K. Murphy, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, just released by the rebels, met with a warm public reception to-day. The entire Police force, of which he was formerly Marshal, turned out to receive him.

Congressional Nomination in Nebraska.

Omaha, Friday, Aug. 22.

The Democratic Convention nominated John F. Kinney, of Otoe County, as their candidate for Congress, to-day.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamer Blackstone With Advices to the 13th.

Another Attack upon Baton Rouge Expected.

Preparations of the National Forces to Receive the Rebels.

CONFISCATION OF SLIDELL'S PROPERTY.

An Order Calling for the Delivery of All Private Arms.

The steamship *Blackstone*, Capt. [illegible], from New-Orleans on the 13th inst., arrived at this port last evening, with sugar. She encountered severe weather in the Gulf Stream.

The *Blackstone* has on board the remains of Col. George T. Roberts, of the Seventh Vermont Regiment, who died on the 7th inst., of wounds received at Baton Rouge.

Left at the Passes the following Government transports:

Ships *W. H. Wharton*, *Mount Vernon*, [illegible], *Chelsea*; bark *Texana* and brig *Experiment*; also a Spanish transport bark, passed going up at the bars.

The news is not specially important. The health of New-Orleans, according to the report of the Secretary of the Board of Health, was unprecedentedly good for this time of year, particularly with so many unacclimated persons there. The total deaths for the week ending the 10th inst. had been but 110, against 161 the week previous—showing a decrease of 51.

We find the following paragraph in the *National Advocate*, of the 10th:

"An intelligent young gentleman, who left Baton Rouge Sunday evening, informs us that the Confederate army was stationed ten miles distant from that place, hourly expecting large reinforcements. On becoming reinforced, it was their intention to renew the attack on Baton Rouge. The United States forces had called in all their pickets, and notified all noncombatants to leave, with such moveable property as they choose to take with them, as the gunboats would shell the city the moment the Confederates renewed the conflict."

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF SLIDELL.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 11, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 251.—All the property of John Slidell, an officer of the rebel Government, is hereby confiscated.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
Commanding Department.
R. S. Davis, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

ALL PRIVATE ARMS TO BE DELIVERED UP.

Headquarters Military Commandant of New-Orleans, City Hall, Aug. 11, 1862.

General Order No. 21.—It being a fact that a number of the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, who have been allowed by the United States authorities to retain their private arms, were found dead and wounded on the battle-field, it is hereby ordered, to prevent any repetition of such breach of trust, that all arms, of whatever description, now in this city, be turned in as follows:

All persons residing below Esplanade-street, to the Twelfth Maine Regiment, at the Confederate States House, in the Third District.

Those residing in the Second District, to the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, at the Custom-house.

Those residing in the First District, to the Twenty-first(?) Massachusetts Regiment, at Lafayette-square.

Those residing in the Fourth District, to the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, at Annunciation-square.

Those residing in Algiers, to the Eighth Vermont Regiment, at Algiers.

Those residing in Jefferson City, to the officer commanding United States forces stationed there.

Those residing at Lake Pontchartrain, to the officer commanding picket station —— at that point.

The commanding officers of the abovementioned regiments will detail an officer to receive the arms turned in under this order, and see that they are carefully preserved for future disposition.

Each person will make one package or bundle of the arms turned in by him, and affix such package or bundle to [illegible] of the receiving officer, and such receiving officer will keep an accurate list of the names and residences of those who comply with this order, with a schedule of the arms turned in.

This order must be complied with before Saturday next; and any person failing to comply with it as directed, will be held liable to imprisonment at hard labor. By order of GODFREY WEITZEL,
Lieutenant U. S. Engineers,
And Assistant Military Commandant.
Edwin Ilsley, A. A. A. G.

ASSESSMENTS PAID UP.

From the Delta of the 12th.

The following is a list of the individuals, corporations and firms that had paid, under General Order No. 55, up to 1 o'clock yesterday. At that hour there were but thirty-three of the persons taxed who had not paid:

[illegible]	$150 00	J. Lewis & Co.	$2,500 00
J. C. Cummings & Co	500 00	Wright & Allen	500 00
Stewart & Jones	100 00	Cope & Phelps	250 00
P. O. Rougier(?)	500 00	Allen, Greaves & Co.	[illegible]
J. Dickson	62 50	W. Cox & Co.	500 00
T. & G. Cromwell	500 00	Moses & Browder	200 00
Montgomery & White	500 00	Dr. A. Bryce	31 25
Walker & Snyder	500 00	Davis, Jenkins & Co.	500 00
West & Villier	250 00	Chas. Briggs	25 00
F. H. Skipwith	250 00	Thornhill & Co.	500 00
J. Hildenburger(?)	250 00	Ed. Pillsbury	100 00
Brander, Chambliss & Co.	500 00	M. H. Cohen	750 00
R. W. Estlin & Co.	500 00	Louisiana State B'k	1,875 00
Ligueil(?) & Jamison	1,875 00	D. H. Holmes	625 00
Fred. Bauer	181 25	Carroll Hoy & Co.	500 00
J. J. De Ameson(?)	87 50	Gen. D. G. Twiggs	250 00
McFarland & Barksdale	500 00	Foley, Avery & Co.	500 00
R. C. Martin(?)	625 00	Citizen's Bank Louisiana	75,000 00
Dr. B. H. Moss	750 00	F. B. Earnest	100 00
W. H. Letchfield	250 00	John L. Lee	250 00
E. Young	375 00	Pritchard & Flower	500 00
Frellsen & Co.	500 00	R. Yeatman	100 00
Perkins & Co.	500 00	Edward Chapman	2,000 00
Henderson, Terry & Co.	100 00	Hewitt, Norton & Co.	500 00
Jos'h Montgomery	10,000 00	Rachel Morgan	21 25
Green & Crump	250 00	Sarah Morgan	43 75
Margaret Howard	12 50	Elizabeth Morgan	31 25
Friedlander & Gordon	250 00	J. S. Brekler(?)	6,250 00
Belloca(?), Nobles & Co.	250 00	Mad. Victor G. Cretin	50 00
H. H. Hedden(?)	125 00	J. C. Ricks	500 00
Pisco(?) & Sims	125 00	Fanny Hollander	25 00
Sun Mutual Insurance Company, per Thos. Rice	12,500 00	Paton & Finney	100 00
Richard Nugent & Co.	200 00	Bradley, Wilson & Co.	500 00
Hawkins & Norwood	100 00	Hughes, Hyllested & Co.	500 00
J. O. Nelson & Co.	500 00	George Connelly	200 00
Botchford(?), Brown & Co.	500 00	Valentine Herman	500 00
Thomas Henderson & Peale(?)	500 00	John Farrell	37 50
Gillis & Ferguson	250 00	A. W. Bosworth	150 00
Bradwell & Hanna	250 00	Hartley, Johnson & Co.	500 00
Payne, Huntington & Co.	500 00	Gladden & Seixas	100 00
Gallagher & Roes(?)	500 00	Campbell & Strong	250 00
		Dominique Lanata	2,250 00
		Bank of America	1,250 00
		Frierson, Conway & Co.	100 00
		F. Lagan(?)	5 00
		Harriet Morgan	43 75

THE DESTRUCTION OF DONALDSONVILLE.

From the Delta of the 12th.

The rebels having, in front of Donaldsonville, fired on a Government transport last Thursday, Admiral Farragut, on Friday, ordered a portion of his fleet to destroy the town. There is nothing left of the place now but a few sticks.

The town is about fifty miles from New-Orleans, and was the contemplated Capital of Louisiana. There is nothing left of it now but ruins and rubbish.

We understand that all the towns on the banks of the Mississippi River have been notified that, just as soon as guerrillas are permitted to fire on the transports passing up or down, they will be shelled and destroyed.

BRAGG'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Delta.

Jackson, Miss., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

The army of Gen. Bragg, which numbers about 30,000 men, is now at Chattanooga, at which point there are at least 35,000 men, under Price and Bragg. The object of the gathering there is two-fold—to surprise, surround and capture Buell, and "pivot" on to Tennessee and Kentucky. These men are in a most wretched condition. They are destitute of clothing—they are not half fed—there is not a pound of tea to be had for gold, and coffee is $3 50 per pound. The troops subsist chiefly on corn bread and molasses.

Half the men would desert to-day, if they thought they could get away in safety; but Bragg keeps a closer watch on them than he does on the enemy. He is a coarse and vulgar tyrant, and I should not be surprised to hear any time of his having been shot by his own men. He drinks to excess, as do all these officers. He quarrels with those around him. Beauregard, who is the most popular man in the army, has resigned in consequence of a quarrel with Bragg.

There are several Federal prisoners in this place. They are emaciated in an awful way, like wild beasts. They do not get half enough to eat, and are treated with all sorts of indignity. A member of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiment, who was taken three days since, was taken out of the cage and put into the hospital as a nurse; yesterday told the doctor in charge that he preferred to go back to prison to being a hospital nurse. They urged him to remain in the hospital. "No," said he, "I'll be d—d if I'll attend these people."

The rebels have no medical stores. Indeed, they are destitute of almost everything which it is needful for an army to have.

The Conscript law is the most unpopular measure yet passed. Planters who have been drafted have offered as high as $1,200 for substitutes. One man offered ten negroes to a discharged ninety days' man.

What I say of Bragg's and Price's army is equally true of the forces in Virginia and throughout the Southern Confederacy.

If the planters could have protection, I think they would take sides against secession. They are very tired of it. Their negroes are half naked and half starved, and the inhuman scoundrels who cause the war here will not allow them to sell sugar and cotton, so as to be able to buy food. I.

GOV. MOORE'S BODY-GUARD.

From the Delta of the 12th.

Gov. Thomas O. Moore, the Chief Magistrate of the State of Louisiana, made his appearance in Thibodeaux, last week, on business. The moment the fact became known the people turned out to mob and murder him. Many people were armed. He begged for mercy; and said, but for four women who surrounded him, he would have been shot. The people detest him on account of his cotton-burning and sugar-destroying order.

DEATH OF CAPT. WAINWRIGHT.

Capt. Richard Wainwright, the commanding officer of the flag-ship *Hartford*, died on Sunday. He has ever since the entrance of the fleet into the Mississippi overworked himself, and this, too, against the advice of his chief; and his constitution became so exhausted that he yielded suddenly to a fever which he contracted up the river. Capt. Wainwright was one of the best ordnance officers in the United States Navy, and a most able, energetic and zealous sailor. He was about 45 years of age. He leaves a wife and four children.—*Ibid.*

GEN. CORCORAN'S MOVEMENTS.

His Letters Declining a Public Reception—Invitation to Visit Boston and His Response—His Programme.

Gen. Corcoran, as stated in yesterday's Times, respectfully declines the banquet tendered him on behalf of the City of New-York. The following is his letter:

St. Nicholas Hotel, Aug. 23, 1862.

Thomas Farley, Esq., Chairman:

Dear Sir—I most respectfully decline to accept your generous offer, made in behalf of the City of New-York, of a banquet on Monday evening next. Previous to the reception of your kind offer, I had made other engagements, which would prevent its acceptance, even if I had not already determined to enter, immediately after my return to the City, on the discharge of my duties, and to have the Irish Brigade, with which I purpose to enter the field, ready at the earliest possible moment. It was with that ardent wish that I consented to accept of the hospitalities of the authorities, on my return to this, my adopted City. I do not believe the proposed banquet would in any degree further the object which I, in common with all the loyal men of the land, have in view—to respond with alacrity to the call of the Executive for more troops. I, therefore, respectfully suggest, (without, however, intending to dictate,) that instead of lavishing any further honors on me, the money intended to be expended for such purposes may be applied to furthering the enlistments desired.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
MICHAEL CORCORAN.

For similar reasons, the subjoined answer to a dispatch inviting the General to visit Boston was promptly forwarded.

Gen. Michael Corcoran, New-York:

Will you gratify the citizens of Boston by permitting them to hear your voice in old Faneuil Hall. Answer in the affirmative, and you may rely upon a reception worthy of your gallantry and the glorious cause in which you have suffered.

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, Mayor.

Astor House, New-York, Aug. 23, 1862.

Hon. Joseph M. Wightman, Mayor of Boston:

I should be much pleased to accept your kind invitation, and will do so at some future time, if the interests of the public service will permit.

MICHAEL CORCORAN.

The patriotic proprietor of the Astor House, having offered the hospitalities of his house to Gen. Corcoran, the latter was disposed at first to accept, but, upon reflection, concluded to remain, where, as the guest of the City, he had been first quartered—the St. Nicholas. During yesterday, however, he availed himself of the opportunity to receive his friends in one of Mr. Stetson's spacious parlors. He was called upon by many distinguished gentlemen in military and civil life, representing all professions and occupations and various sections of the country.

The prospects of the new Irish Brigade are flattering. Among the organizations mentioned as likely to join it are a Buffalo regiment, two companies from Troy, Col. Heenan's One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, besides the gallant Sixty-ninth. No doubt companies will be forthcoming from all the loyal States.

Yesterday afternoon the General enjoyed a dinner at the St. Nicholas with a number of distinguished guests.

WHAT WAS SAID AND DONE.

Alderman Farley presided at the dinner with his accustomed grace. Gen. Corcoran occupied the seat on his right and Father Mooney the left. Among those present were Col. Heenan, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Murray, Capt. McIvor, Aldermen Dayton, Mitchell and Walsh, and Col. Mix. Due justice having been done to the viands, Alderman Farley, in a neat address of a few timely words, presented the guest of the City, Gen. Corcoran, who was duly honored in flowing bumpers.

GEN. CORCORAN'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen: I am most happy in being able to attest the hospitality of the municipal authorities of the city of New-York in greeting me on this occasion. To your Mayor particularly, whom I never had the pleasure of meeting until on this occasion, I tender my most heartfelt thanks, for the kindness and courtesy extended to me. I leave you on the morrow to rejoin my old regiment near Washington, for the purpose of escorting them to their home in this city, when I shall immediately enter upon the business of raising my new brigade, of which my old will be no inconsiderable part. I expect soon to resume my old position on the field, to battle for my country, its maintainance and dignity. I shall be upheld and sustained by strong arms and brave hearts, and with them—for of such is our army composed—I have no fear of the final result. [Cheers.] In conclusion, I propose as a toast—The Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York. [Cheers.]

Alderman Dayton followed in a highly patriotic and eloquent speech, predicting success for Col. Corcoran and the Union cause, and commending the fraternal spirit which seems to pervade the whole North. *He concluded with a toast complimentary to Rev. Father Mooney, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.*

Father Mooney responded in a telling address. He depicted the inestimable privileges enjoyed by American citizens in the glorious heritage of our fathers—a heritage which was their reward for devoted patriotism and a self-sacrificing performance of duty—a country worthy of the talent, genius, wealth and enterprise of those who are natives of it, and of those who are invited to participate in its blessings—a country which is the home of the oppressed of every clime, and whose natural advantages bear impress of the bounteous blessings of the Creator. He spoke in poetic praise of the noble emblems of the republic—the stars of Heaven, and the noble eagle, and regarded the fact that we had selected those beautiful and grand insignia as indicative of a lofty and beneficent future. [Applause.] He regarded it as specially fortunate that this war had convinced such as needed such conviction; that the adopted citizens of this country were by no means a detriment to it; that the bigoted spirit of Native Americanism was entirely crushed, never to be resurrected. He thanked God that he had lived to see this day. He gave an account of a lecture which he had heard a pretended patriot give, warning the American people against the destructive spread of Popery as the arch enemy of the Republic, and yet, that lecturer had visited Fort Corcoran in citizen's dress, while he, the Papist listener, wore the uniform of the army of the Union. [Applause.] In conclusion he said, may God give a speedy success to the efforts of our Generals, our Government Departments, and our worthy soldiers. May God soon fill our ranks with the desired recruits. "The Union and success to its arms."

GEN. CORCORAN COMPLIMENTS SOMEBODY.

Gen. Corcoran at this point rose and said: I think that it would be neglecting one of my most important duties that I have been called upon to perform, if I should allow this occasion to pass by without saying a word, and of introducing to you here a fellow prisoner and an officer of my regiment—a man who was the first to go on the field of Manassas, who was the last to leave the field, and who, when the panic took place, did not move, but looked where the colors of the Sixty-ninth were, and there took his stand awaiting orders. [Applause.] That man is here present this evening, and I am glad to remember his services, and bear testimony to the way in which he did his duty, for never did man do his duty better than he did on the occasion. [Applause.]

Capt. McIvor responded, modestly accepting, as deserved, the compliment of the General. He had, he said, been induced to follow the profession of arms for the purpose of aiding, to the best of his ability, the cause of Ireland. He did not regret the opportunity which he had embraced of fighting for the cause of the Union, and was glad that there was a possibility of his experience being made available to serve his native land. He thanked them for the flattering manner in which they had received his name.

Gen. Corcoran took occasion to say that he would award the same meed of praise to Lieut. Edmund Connolly, of the Sixty-ninth, whose name was likewise received with applause.

The General pleasantly remarked that his friend, who had just taken his seat, was called by the rebels the impudent Irishman. He (Capt. McIvor) has undertaken to write a letter to him, and had headed it "Headquarters Advance Guard, Army of the Mississippi, New-Orleans." At that time there were just four Union soldiers in New-Orleans, and they were in prison. (Laughter.) The Captain's prophecy proved true, however, for Gen. Butler was not far behind them. (Laughter and applause.) In conclusion, Gen. Corcoran called upon Col. Mix, as an ardent lover of the Union, to favor the company with his views.

Col. Mix complied in an earnest, blood-stirring, laughter-provoking speech. He recalled the story of the distinction between native and adopted citizens—the former came in the morning boat, and the latter in the evening boat. (Applause and laughter.) He expressed his abhorrence of the Know Nothing principle, and his gratification that it was now effectually killed by the achievements and appreciation of the achievements of the gallant Corcoran. He expressed his willingness to join Gen. Corcoran in his resumption of the duties of the battle-field.

Alderman Farley next proposed the health of Lieut.-Col. Murray, lately stationed at Baltimore, which was duly acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Colonel, and honored by the Company.

Alderman Farley next introduced Col. Heenan, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, ready to join the Irish Brigade.

Alderman Walsh remarked that the Colonel was more of a fighting man than a speech-making man. (Applause.)

Col. Heenan briefly expressed his willingness to serve with his regiment under the leadership of Gen. Corcoran, and promised to do his best to maintain for his portion of the Brigade an unsullied name. [Applause.]

GEN. CORCORAN PRAISES THE ARCHBISHOP.

Gen. Corcoran now rose and said: I rise to propose the health of a man who needs no eulogy at my hands, nor at the hands of any other living man—a man whose name has been revered and respected by all,—a man who has sustained this Government from the outbreak of this unholy rebellion,—a man who has confidence in the Government, and in whom the Government has confidence. [Applause.] A man who in introducing Father Mooney to the position of chaplain of my regiment, said to me, "Tell the Sixty-ninth Regiment that I shall be gratified if they are first brave on the battle-field, and then humane after the battle is closed." I give you, gentlemen, the health of His Grace Rev. Archbishop Hughes. [Applause.]

Alderman Dayton took occasion to speak of the Archbishop in terms of praise, and cordially seconded the toast, which was drunk with all the honors.

Father Mooney was called upon to respond to this toast likewise, and did it with his accustomed good taste. He spoke of the sacrifices which the Archbishop had made in sparing time from the home ministry to give spiritual comfort to the army. He said the Archbishop's advice to the soldiers was, to be brave as lions in battle, and meek as lambs after battle. [Applause.] In conclusion, Father Mooney paid a high compliment to President Lincoln, whose letter to Mr. Greeley he read from the third edition of the evening Times. The letter of the President was received with general satisfaction. In conclusion, he gave as a toast, "The Union and the President."

Gen. Corcoran—Yes; save the Union, and discuss political issues afterward.

Col. Mix told a humorous story about a woman who had a frog in her coffee-pot, and couldn't get it out. After great difficulty and patient trial, she finally filled the kettle with water, and let it boil, and the frog jumped out. Just so he would let the war go on, and let Slavery take care of itself. [Applause.]

Alderman Farley proposed the health of Gov. Morgan.

GEN. CORCORAN COMPLIMENTS GOV. MORGAN AND THE PRESS.

Gen. Corcoran said: As an officer under the rank of Gov. Morgan, I suppose the duty devolves upon me to respond. I can testify to the extreme kindness with which the Governor has treated me during my absence. Unsolicited, and with the design of doing me a favor, he appointed me to an office within the gift of the State, but which, as I could not fulfill its duties, I was obliged to decline. I cannot, however, fail to acknowledge the courtesy which has marked his conduct toward me. I believe he is actuated with a desire to prosecute the war with an aim solely to the preservation of the Union and the Constitution. In conclusion, gentlemen, I give you, as a sentiment, the Press of the City of New-York.

This toast having been responded to in a few modest remarks by the representative of the Times,

Ald. Dayton took occasion to call attention to a coming war meeting to be held in the City Hall Park, under the auspices of the Common Council, for the purpose of aiding the raising of Gen. Corcoran's brigade.

Ald. Farley said it had been suggested by an enterprising and patriotic citizen of New-York, our worthy Chamberlain, Daniel E. Devlin, that this command of Gen. Corcoran's shall be known as

THE IRISH LEGION.

Gen. Corcoran has accepted that name, and the organization will be known by it in future. [Applause.]

Alderman Walsh toasted Thurlow Weed, Esq., and Father Mooney toasted Alderman Dayton, and Alderman Dayton complimented the proprietors of the hotel, Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., all of which were duly honored.

Alderman Farley, in a well-timed address, called attention to the fact that they had entirely overlooked the important part taken by the Secretary of War and Adjt.-Gen. Thomas in securing the release of Gen. Corcoran. He gave as a sentiment the health of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, and that of Adjt.-Gen. Thomas.

Complimentary toasts were drunk in honor of Alderman Smith and Alderman Mitchell, and appropriately acknowledged.

A deputation from Buffalo, consisting of Messrs. McMahon, Bryan, Clark and Rev. John Amster(?), at this point waited upon Gen. Corcoran, and tendered him an invitation to visit Buffalo for the purpose of receiving into his brigade the regiment forming there under the auspices of Col. McMahon, a son of one of the members of the deputation. Another son of the same gentleman is an Aid-de-Camp to Gen. McClellan; and a third is, or was, a Captain in the Sixty-ninth. The deputation was received with due honors, but, of course, Gen. Corcoran declined to go.

Lieut.-Col. Murray proposed the health of Gen. McClellan.

Ald. Dayton added: "And all the Generals who are fighting the battles of the country to sustain the Constitution and the Union."

Col. Mix paid a tribute of praise to Gen. McClellan's military genius, and predicted for him an ultimate victory.

Other toasts and speeches followed, and the festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

City of Boston and Gen. Corcoran.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 23.

A committee from this city, consisting of E. D. Jordan and James Fisk, Jr., accompanied by Mayor Wightman, will arrive in New-York to-morrow, *(Sunday,) for the purpose of inviting Gen. Corcoran to visit Boston.* The Committee also intend to invite Archbishop Hughes.

Officers in the Corcoran Procession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to correct an error which inadvertently appeared in your paper of this date. In the account of the "Corcoran Procession" you make no mention of the representation of our regiment, but merely make mention that after the Phenix Regiment, Capt. Ingraham commanding, walked a body of volunteer officers off duty in New-York. That body of officers was ours, consisting of ten Captains and eighteen Lieutenants in uniform, and two lines of Sergeants, five paces apart, twenty-six in number, and walking in our ranks the only volunteer officer not belonging to our regiment was First Lieut. Dempsey, Battery B, Irish Brigade, Gen. Pope's army. Lieut.-Col. Smith and myself were in line also. I challenge the City of New-York to turn out a finer body of men than those yesterday, and I take just pride in everything relating to the welfare of my regiment.

As no other body of volunteer officers or non-commissioned officers were in the procession yesterday but mine, you would oblige me by giving credit where credit is due.

Very respectfully, yours,
JAMES C. BURKE,
Colonel Fourth Regiment, Eagle Brigade.
New-York, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1862.

Queries for Young Men.—A Western journal suggests that each young man solemnly ask himself: "Am I an idiot? Am I blind? Am I a coward?" If not, then he will say, "It is possible for me, by the laws of my country, to volunteer to serve her, which I now propose to do."

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Kangaroo Off Cape Race.

The Tuscarora Ordered Away from Queenstown.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Quiet.

Cape Race, Friday, Aug. 22,
via Sackville, N. S., Saturday, Aug. 23.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th inst., was boarded, off this point, at 6½ o'clock this evening. Her dates are one day later.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 13th inst.

The National gunboat *Tuscarora* had suddenly left Queenstown, owing to orders from the Customs officials.

Garibaldi's movements were *in statu quo*.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has given birth to another child.

Cotton—The sales on Wednesday and Thursday were 15,000 bales. The market was buoyant and slightly higher, owing to the great advance and excitement in Bombay and Calcutta.

Breadstuffs were quiet and steady on Thursday.

Provisions—Inactive.

Consols, 93⅞. [The quotations per *Teutonia* were incorrect. The price on Tuesday was 93¾@93⅞.]

Illinois Central shares, 51@50 discount. Erie, 30½@31½.

The Franklin Expedition.

RETURN OF MR. HALL TO ST. JOHNS—RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

St. Johns, N. F., Friday, Aug. 22.

The bark *George Henry*, of New-London, Capt. Buddington, from Frobisher's Bay, has arrived here, short of provisions, and with Mr. Hall, of the new Sir John Franklin Expedition, on board.

The Expedition lost one man the first winter out. He froze to death.

Mr. Hall reports that in consequence of the loss of some of his craft he was unable to prosecute his mission to the extent of its purpose.

The Expedition had probably determined the fate of two boats' crews of Sir John Franklin's Expedition, who perished in endeavoring to return.

Mr. Hall learned the fate of five men captured from Frobisher, on his first voyage, and identified the exact places of their landing.

Mr. Hall explored over a thousand miles of the coast, including the so-called *Frobisher's Straits*, which prove to be a deep bay, terminating in lat. 63° 45', long. 70° West.

Mr. Hall also discovered a great glacier and mountain of fossils, between Hudson's Straits and Frobisher's Bay.

The *George Henry* was about to start for the States in October, 1861, but was prevented doing so by ice until the 9th inst. The ship's company subsisted through last Winter by the hospitality of the Esquimaux.

DISPATCH FROM MR. HALL TO MR. GRINNELL.

The following is a telegram received yesterday morning by Mr. Henry Grinnell:

On Board the George Henry, St. Johns, N. F.
Henry Grinnell, New-York:

I am bound for the States, to renew my voyage. I have not prosecuted my mission to the extent proposed, on account of my craft; but, thank God, He hath empowered me to do something. I have determined the fate of probably two boats' crews of Sir John Franklin—solved the mystery of three hundred years relative to Sir Martin Frobisher's expedition, under the auspices of Queen Elizabeth—have learned the fate of five men captured from Frobisher by the Esquimaux—found and identified the exact place of their landing and prior account of Warwick's Sound therefrom—Frobisher's attempt to plant the colony of one hundred men—recovered a large number of relics of said expedition, and have explored over one thousand miles of coast, including the so-called Frobisher's Strait, which I have discovered to be a deep bay terminating in lat. 63° 45' North, and lon. 70° West.

I have also discovered a great glacier and a mountain of fossils between Hudson Strait and Bay of Frobisher.

The *George Henry* was about to depart for the States 10th October, 1861, but thick-ribbed ice kept her entombed until Aug. 9, 1862. The ship's company subsisted mostly through the Winter by the generous hospitality of the Esquimaux. I have with me a family of these people—man, wife and child.

The records of my work North exceed three thousand pages. Details of the expedition will be reported to you on my arrival. C. F. HALL.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Threatened Emeute at Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The money market is well supplied and the demand is active, at the usual rates. Exchange on New-York is at 10@12 per cent. discount.

Little disposition is manifested to extend operations in merchandise at the high rates demanded.

The jobbing trade is good considering the season. Sales, 1,200 bbls. Crushed Sugar, to arrive, at 15c.

The inhabitants of Port Townsend, Washington Territory, are intensely excited in consequence of the removal of the Custom-house to Port Angelo, the new port created by Congress, and which is opposite to Victoria.

They threatened resistance, and only gave up the Custom-house records when the war ship *Shubrick* threatened to fire a broadside on them in case of any further demonstrations.

The population of Port Townsend is 300, having $40,000 taxable property.

Port Angelo has no population and no houses, but has a good harbor.

San Francisco, Friday, Aug. 22.

Trade is very quiet.

The ships *Sea King* and *Thatcher Magoon* have been chartered to load with breadstuffs for England.

Gold in considerable quantities is arriving at Los Angeles from the new Colorado mines, situated southeastwardly of the Colorado River, sixty miles north of Fort Yuma, and one hundred miles south of the Mohave, and extending indefinitely into an unexplored country, occupied by hostile Indians.

About 800 Americans and 700 Mexicans are engaged in prospecting, and with such encouraging indications of success that migration in that direction is very considerable, which must result in the thorough exploration of an extensive region of country hitherto *unknown, but believed to be rich in gold.*

San Francisco, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Sailed, steamer *Sonora*, for Panama, with 130 passengers, and $920,000 in treasure for New-York, and $500,000 for England.

The political canvass is becoming very exciting.

Senator Latham is stumping the State, and is well received by both wings of the Democratic Party, but is bitterly opposed by the Republicans.

The probabilities are that the Republicans will secure a majority in the Legislature, though the contest bids fair to be a close one.

The Breckinridge Democrats make no nominations for the Legislature, and will support the Union, or Latham ticket, in the different counties of the State.

A large portion of the town of Bear Valley, on Maj.-Gen. Fremont's Mariposa estate, including the St. Charles Hotel and the Government block, were destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. The loss is not yet ascertained.

San Francisco, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Arrived—Ship *Goddess* and bark *Golden Gate*, from New-York.

The ship *Dictator* has arrived here with Hong Kong dates of the 29th of June.

The steamer *Cortes*, a former California coaster, was destroyed by fire at Shanghai on the [illegible] of June.

Thirty-one buildings in Hornitas, Mariposa County, were burned on the 19th inst. Loss $65,000; [illegible] $7,000.

Departure of the United States Steamer Connecticut for the Gulf.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Saturday, for the Gulf. She had on board a large cargo of necessaries for our men-of-war on the blockade, a mail for New-Orleans and the different ships of the squadron, and an immense quantity of parcels from the friends of sailors and soldiers. She had the following passengers on board:

Surgeon, Wm. M. King; Acting Assistant Surgeons, W. H. Wentworth(?), [illegible], Acting Masters, W. Watson, E. L. Haines(?), R. G. Bollingall(?), W. N. Griswold, F. H. Partridge, O. B. Warner; Paymaster, W. H. Thompson; Acting Assistant-Paymasters, S. P. Train, B. J. Dailey, J. L. Husband, Jr., W. E. Foster(?), J. S. Coode(?), S. V. W. Warner; Third Assistant-Engineers, John McIntyre, J. A. Bullard, A. B. Breese; Acting Gunner, J. S. Stapels; Captain's Clerk, W. E. Leavitt.

A Rich Prize at Port Royal.

A PRIZE-MONEY QUESTION BETWEEN ARMY AND NAVY.

The subjoined letter tells its own story in very brief language, and suggests forcibly the inequality of the system which gives to the navy one-half of all prizes captured, while not allowing one cent to the army, even where property worth many millions of dollars has been seized. In this case, so far as the navy was concerned, the prize-steamer *Ladona*, laden with a cargo of wines and medicines, worth nearly a million of dollars, had accomplished a successful voyage, and was on her way rejoicing up the Savannah River—she was balked by several shots from the Martello Battery, and finally driven out to sea again; after which she very foolishly ran into Ossabaw Sound, not thinking it occupied by National cruisers, and almost dropped anchor under the guns of the *Unadilla*, which was lying concealed behind a neck of land covered with trees. The navy is given half the value of this Prize—Capt. Fransson(?), of the Martello Battery, not one cent.

Headquarters Department of the South,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 5, 1862.
Col. Wm. B. Barton, Forty-eighth N. Y. Volunteers, Commanding Post Fort Pulaski:

Colonel: The Major-General commanding directs me to express through you to Capt. Fransson(?), Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, commanding the Martello Tower, Tybee Island, his thanks for the vigilance, promptness and excellent gunnery, which about 12 M., on the night of the 4th inst., enabled him to detect and drive back the steamer *Ladona*, laden with stores contraband of war, destined for the use of the rebels in Savannah—this steamer having succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the blockading squadron, and being under full way to Savannah, when so arrested and driven out to sea again, after which Capt. Fransson will be happy to hear, she was soon pursued and captured by the U. S. gunboat *Unadilla*, and is now lying a prize in this harbor.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Major A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

It is well known that the forces occupying the Department of the South have seized many millions of dollars worth of cotton, and have turned over the same to the Government. The same is true, though in a less degree, of the armies in the Mississippi Department, commanded by Gens. Pope, Mitchel, and others. Is there any good reason why this should be made of one arm of the National service and not of another; or why the navy should be paid for the service of its "bow and spear," and not the army? Will some of our legislative Solons (who are not Solons(?)) give this matter their attention.

Stoppage of Confederate Notes.

Indianapolis, Saturday, Aug. 23.

A man named John W. Garrett, formerly a resident of this city, was arrested last night, having in possession three hundred and thirty-five dollars in Confederate Notes. Garrett had a receipt from Adams' Express for three hundred and [illegible] dollars in money sent to [illegible], in Philadelphia, who is supposed to be the engraver of the Confederate money.

A Rebel Ambassador.

REPORTED DEPARTURE OF WILLIAM L. YANCEY FOR EUROPE.

Buffalo, Saturday, Aug. 23.

It has been rumored, for some days past, that a distinguished rebel bearer of dispatches for Europe had passed through this city *en route* to the Clifton House, Niagara Falls. It is now stated that it was no less a person than Wm. L. Yancey.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer, at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Hall—Swits.—In Schenectady, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. A. G. Wyle(?), Mr. John L. Hall, of Brooklyn, to Miss Cornelia Swits, daughter of Nicholas Swits, Esq., of Schenectady.

DIED.

Bogg(?).—[illegible] wife of Dr. L. H. Bogg(?) and daughter of S. H. [illegible], aged [illegible] years [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. [illegible] West 10th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Collins.—In Staten Island, on Friday, Aug. 22, Oliver, son of James and Mary Collins, aged 1 year.

Hudson.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, Annie(?) L., only daughter of J. [illegible] and Mary [illegible], aged 3 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 138 Grove-st., corner of Wayne, Jersey City.

Kahn(?).—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, Frank D., only son of Frank D. and Sarah J. Kahn(?).

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 222 Hudson-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Kellogg(?).—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, George Taylor(?), only son of Abram H. and Hattie Kellogg(?), aged 3 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 30 [illegible]-st., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Dearest George, you have left us,
And our loss we deeply feel;
God, in his wisdom, has bereft us,
And our sorrows He can heal.

Platt.—In Huntington, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 22, Mrs. Eunice Platt, widow of the late Isaac Platt, in the 94th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 389—Aug. 23, 1862.
12, 46, 26, 65, 29, 69, 52, 1, 18, 74, 34, 17, 43.

Kentucky, Class 400—Aug. 23, 1862.
8, 1, 73, 62, 58, 20, 40, 33, 60, 9, 16, 45, 42.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 367—Aug. 23, 1862.
50, 67, 77, 68, 5, 1, 54, 74, 78, 7, 37, 48, 69.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 311—Aug. 23, 1862.
55, 36, 47, 43, 28, 1, 24, 39, 7, 20, 13, 52, 49.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes [illegible] and POISONS the [illegible].

PILES PIPE MADE OF HARD RUBBER. [illegible] OBJECTIONS.

[illegible]

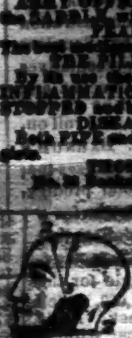
ARMY OFFICERS [illegible] will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT. [illegible] THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES. [illegible] INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING [illegible] STOPPED [illegible] DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. [illegible], Sole Agent, No. [illegible]-st., corner [illegible], New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for [illegible] beautifying and fixing the hair [illegible].

All these articles can be found, in [illegible] perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible]

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, Col. [illegible]—[illegible] avoid the Draft by [illegible] before drafting. Recruits wanted immediately. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to R. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. [illegible]

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 61 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. J. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that you are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then, and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

[illegible] bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Drafted men need not apply, as such men have no claim [illegible].

E. F. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding, Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

First Lieutenant, J. H. [illegible].

Second Lieutenant, Thos. A. Henry.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is proposed that the same be composed of young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field. Particular attention will be paid in regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as to those moral qualifications which render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay, of $? will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commence on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 20 Warren-st., corner of 10th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW MOUNTED ARE NOW RAISING.

$98 IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.

$28 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.

$70 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.

RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $? A WEEK.

given immediately to families.

Uniform at once, and good quarters on Staten Island with the bedding and fixings.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND,

at the end of the war, which will probably come within [illegible] (PAID DOWN to any one [illegible]) [illegible] a recruit, when he is sworn in.

Experienced officers and the best of non-commissioned officers [illegible] other brave soldiers and accomplished [illegible].

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men already wanted. [illegible] Company A, [illegible] Legion, Col. Wm. W. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 185 Broome-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. [illegible],
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Col. James E. [illegible], Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. John D. Ebbard(?)), wanting twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only Company [illegible]. Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and avoid [illegible] the draft. The regiment is intended to be an absolutely Irish [illegible].

[illegible] in this company will receive [illegible] from the State of New-York [illegible] from the City and County [illegible] of which $? will be paid down on joining [illegible].

JOHN D. EBBARD(?), Captain,
RICHARD GALLAHAN, First Lieutenant,
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
ADJ. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. [illegible]

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan. [illegible]

[illegible]

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.

HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 466 BROADWAY.

CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

HARK! THE LONG ROLL!

TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, [illegible] men, [illegible] Company [illegible]. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company B, [illegible] Regiment. [illegible] C. DUDLEY, [illegible] Thirteenth [illegible], [illegible] of Company K, [illegible].

Clothing, [illegible] provided, [illegible] every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other regiment [illegible] bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES.
Recruiting Office, [illegible] Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARD.

Capt. J. MAXON, Commanding.

$? paid [illegible] bounties will be paid to each [illegible] of temperate habits who shall enlist in said company, [illegible] attached to the Sixty-first Regiment, by the [illegible] C. BARLOW. [illegible]

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

[illegible] Recruiting station No. [illegible] Broadway, and [illegible].

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.

UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY BANKING OFFICE.

The undersigned has completed arrangements for [illegible] [illegible] under the [illegible] of the Secretary of War. [illegible] KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway, one door from Wall-st., N. Y.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.

$? additional bounty to private [illegible].

$? paid immediately after mustering.

$? before leaving the State.

$? when mustered out of service.

Recruiting Office, No. [illegible]-av.
First Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr.,
Recruiting Officer.

COL. GURNEY'S "MONITORS,"

[illegible] REGIMENT N. Y. S. VOLS.

[illegible] the State Bounty of $50, and special bounty of $25, and all persons from the Fifth Senatorial District will receive an additional bounty of $10.

Recruits wanted immediately. Fill the regiment to the maximum number. Headquarters No. [illegible] Broadway.

SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.

Recruits wanted to fill up the ranks of this gallant old regiment, now on their way to Richmond. A few able-bodied men can now join, and receive the entire bounties, which will be paid on being mustered into the service. Recruiting office, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner [illegible].

Lieut.-Col. D. MORRISON.

THE DRAFTS TO FILL THE FIRST AND SECOND REQUISITION OF 600,000 MEN.

The undersigned for $150 insures parties against drafts in the State of New-York. If drafted, will furnish a substitute [illegible].

[illegible] Office No. [illegible] Broadway, Room [illegible].

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK [illegible]

[illegible] Additional Bounties [illegible] Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond [illegible].

[illegible] CAPT. G. CASE.

DON'T BE DRAFTED.—[illegible] STATES MILITIA LAWS.—Published [illegible] [illegible] of price. [illegible] DAWLEY, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] STOCK ALE [illegible] CAN BE HAD BY APPLYING IMMEDIATELY AT [illegible]

SMITH & BROTHER,

Brewers, 15th-st., [illegible]

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, [illegible] CERTAIN AND [illegible] CURE [illegible] DIARRHŒA [illegible]

[illegible] See that it has our signature on the [illegible].

[illegible] & CO., Chemists and Druggists, [illegible] Broadway, and [illegible]

[illegible] CURE [illegible] DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY [illegible] TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT. [illegible] never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. [illegible] No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Baltimore, Washington, [illegible], Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by [illegible] EXPRESS, [illegible] Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—OF ALL descriptions. Gold Watches, in hunting cases, for ladies, as low as $? each, warranted correct time [illegible]. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

A LAKE SUPERIOR SUMMER JAUNT.

[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug. [illegible], 1862.

I have just returned from one of the most delightful excursions within the reach of the American tourist. About ten days ago we left Detroit with flags flying and a fine band of music, on the splendidly equipped steamer *Planet*, for Superior City, by way of Mackinac, and every day of the trip was crowded with objects of interest and enjoyment. The company of over three hundred passengers were from all sections of the country, although Cleveland and Detroit furnished the larger proportion; New-York being represented by several of her leading merchants and [illegible] business men. At Mackinac we climbed the fortress-crowned bluff and gazed off upon the vast inland seas of Lakes Huron and Michigan, with the sunset glow tinging island, forest and lake with a weird beauty that even TURNER'S most perfect coloring could never make like upon canvass. One of the most noticeable features of these lakes is the wondrous transparency of the water.

You can gaze down forty and fifty feet into the depths beneath, and see distinctly schools of fish swimming and playing in the clear water. The whole outline of the boat, from stem to stern, as she lies by the wharf, is perfectly revealed. The arched rock and cave of skulls, with their Indian legends, furnished food for the romantically curious, while the three decrepit old men from Tennessee, over whom one hundred of the stalwart sons of Michigan keep strict guard and watch, were objects of interest to those who had never before seen an Adjutant prisoners charged with treason. Assuredly if one could select their own place of durance vile Mackinac would be crowded with inmates from Forts Warren and Lafayette. In this pure, bright, bracing atmosphere, surrounded by glorious scenery, and in clean, comfortable quarters, prison life wears a very different aspect from the dark, filthy cells where CORCORAN and LEE and other brave soldiers and accomplished gentlemen have gauged the sum of human misery. Commend me to Mackinac for a Summer residence if my truant pen should ever betray my false heart to a frowning Secretary.

Steaming through the beautiful shores of the Ste. Marie River, we came to the celebrated Sault, locally called the *Soo*, where for a mile the river boils and foams in rapids against the huge rocks that dam its current. This was the head of navigation on the lakes until with great enterprise and engineering skill, the State of Michigan constructed the mile and a half of canal that connects the waters of Superior with those of Huron. The work is massive and imposing—its width and the size of its locks equaling any similar construction on the continent. Here in a canoe with Indian at prow and helm, I made the shoot of the rapids. We were less than four minutes in making the mile, darting amid the ugly rocks, and forming whirlpools with a celerity and skill that filled one with pleasurable excitement, which was only heightened by the sense of possible danger. Several lives have been lost by the eddies of the powerful stream sweeping these frail birch canoes against the rocks, and once in the clutch of the rapids no strong swimmer can escape certain death. However, these accidents are very rare, and one such fact is the fruitful mother of a hundred traditions of Indian maidens, etc., etc.

We were all on the *qui vive* for the Pictured Rocks on the south shore of Lake Superior, but unfortunately, although we ran within Grand Island, and close to the shore, we found that the pictures were under a cloud, and not visible. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Meek Nature's evening comment
On all the shows and fuming vanities of earth."

To a vivid imagination, castles, grottoes and gardens stand forth in fairy-like beauty. All I have to say on this subject is, "I didn't see it."

I made an attack upon a copper mine near Houghton, on Portage River, and spent four or five hours of a night with great interest under ground among the drifts, leads, miners and minerals. We tramped off in the rain and darkness from the boat about 8 o'clock, and after stumbling for a mile back of the village we came to the Isle Royal mine. Here we were furnished with guides and equipped for the subterranean journey. Laying aside the habiliments of civilized life, we donned the coarse, greasy canvass suit of the miner. With boots that defied water, and a queer-looking hat of a felt hat, solid and stout enough to shield a head from an avalanche of trap, and which bore a clay-daubed candle proudly in its front, our costume was complete. We entered the mine by a ladder, delightfully muddy and moist, and climbed down, down in silence and gloom into the bowels of the earth, where no light, save a miner's "dip," ever gleamed, full 500 feet under ground. We crawled through narrow passages, low gangways and wet paths, our candle shedding a dim uncertain light along our perilous path, where a single misstep would lose a life or a limb. Everywhere around us the copper gleamed and glittered; now in great blocks just quarried from the rock-ribbed earth, and then in the fine particles which the miners call stamp copper. The earth teemed with wealth at every step. Through the dark silent caverns occasionally a fitful twilight would creep as the grim-looking miners wheeled their barrow, each with its clay-fastened candle, along the slippery plank laden with the broken ore. Ever and anon the silence would be broken by the splashing of water, as it trickles along the rock and falls into the narrow rugged pathway, the whispered murmurs of the distant tollers, and the loud crash of the blast thundering through these halls of gloom.

At Marquette I visited the Iron Mountains. Michigan is wonderfully rich in copper, in salt and in iron. [illegible] scientific analysis and practical experience have established the fact, that no iron in the world possesses the same toughness and strength of this Marquette ore. It is a wonderful sight [illegible] vast hills composed of 60 per cent. [illegible]

But I have exhausted my space without mentioning the champagne [illegible] the excellent whitefish and trout, the beautiful scenery of Copper Harbor and Bayfield, the ambitious village of Superior City, or the large [illegible] extensive mills of Ontonagon. If I have succeeded in giving a faint record of a delightful excursion in a region teeming with wealth and glowing with beauty, my task is accomplished.

—A correspondent of an Albany paper writes from this City:

"Mayor Opdyke is a prisoner here this season at this post of duty. Should he leave the City the Board of Aldermen would be immediately called together, and perchance some fantastic tricks in that body would be 'cut up,' in the way of 'appointments and removals.' Schooley's Mountain, Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, may be very pleasant resorts for gentlemen of substance; society may be cultivated, pleasant, delightful; at Saratoga sundry accidental meetings may be held in some parlor to talk about the affairs of State, and names may be mentioned or written 'on the slate' for official stations; but our watchful Mayor cannot this season inhale the air, enjoy the society, or attend the select caucus."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fellner Murder.

APPROACHING TRIAL OF RADENSKY.

The trial of GUSTAVE RADENSKY, for the murder of FELLNER, is to come off at Freehold, Monmouth, N. J., on the 2d of September, proximo. It is stated by those who have the means of knowing, that much additional testimony, on the part of the people, has recently been discovered by the Police of this City. Aside from the deep mystery in which this murder has been enshrouded, the notoriety which has been given to it by the arrest of Mrs. MEYER and her sister, ALEXANDRA PERRON,—(who hung herself while in prison,)—and the large amount of money and diamonds, of which the murdered man was the owner at the time of his death, there are some questions of a scientific character, which will render this trial one of more than ordinary interest. The question as to the jurisdiction by the Courts of New-Jersey will, it is said, be brought up by the counsel for the prisoner, at the outset of the trial. The deceased was last seen alive in company with the prisoner on a Friday night, and the following Monday morning his body was found in the Shrewsbury River, beyond the Highland Light-house, in the State of New-Jersey. Ex-Judge STEWART, as counsel for RADENSKY proposes, as one part of his defence, to show that, as a matter of law, the finding of a dead body in the State of New-Jersey is only a circumstance going to prove that the death occurred there, but one which may be rebutted and overcome by evidence tending to prove that the murder was actually committed in this City or Brooklyn. This branch of the case will be novel and interesting, as the laws of the winds and tides of the Harbor of New-York, the Bay and the channel of the Narrows leading to the sea, also the laws of specific gravity of water and of the human body, and furthermore, the medical inquiry as to the decomposition of the deceased's person, are questions which it is proposed shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of ascertaining where, as well as by whom the murder was committed. Owing to all these circumstances, the forthcoming trial of RADENSKY will doubtless be one as full of interest as any which ever took place in Monmouth County.

The Passport System in New-York.

The business at the Deputy Provost-Marshal's Office, in Broome-street, has been very brisk for the last few days. The office has been constantly crowded with persons desirous of leaving the country, but who could not take their departure, without first having their passes *viséd* by Deputy-Marshal CARPENTER. The following shows the number of persons accommodated in this way within the last five days:

Aug. 19, number of passports viséd	91
Aug. 20, number of passports viséd	86
Aug. 21, number of passports viséd	101
Aug. 22, number of passports viséd	86
Aug. 23, number of passports viséd	[illegible]
Total number in five days	456

The great majority of those applying are unnaturalized residents, but occasionally a man applies for a passport who is a citizen, liable to be drafted. In all such cases the parties are directed to the office of ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, where, before a pass is furnished them, they are under the necessity of executing a bond, with one sufficient surety, in the sum of $1,000, to the effect that in case they are drafted they will perform military duty, as required by the laws of the United States.

Gen. Corcoran at Brady's Gallery.

On Saturday, Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, in compliance with an invitation extended by Mr. BRADY, visited his superb National Gallery, on Broadway, corner of Ninth-street.

Gen. CORCORAN was accompanied by Capt. KIRKER, Capt. BERLIN, Lieut. CONNOLLY, Hon. Mr. ELY, and others of his traveling party, and after going through the Historical Collection, and gazing with emotion upon the well-remembered and admirably pictured Bull Run battle-field, went to the "execution" room, where Mr. BRADY secured a fine full-length "Imperial" portrait of the General, and also took smaller ones for the popular *carte de visite*.

The former can be seen, and the latter purchased at Mr. BRADY's salesroom, connected with the gallery.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A HINT TO THE ENROLLERS.—There is a class of scoundrelistic loafers in this City, known by sight to everybody, but intimately by none. They lounge conspicuously on the steps of the principal Broadway Hotels, sleep in places of doubtful—no, undoubtful [illegible] ... to be drafted they dread [illegible] will not catch them, and unless the authorities act upon this suggestion, these rascals, who are not even gamblers, will escape the fiery trial through which all good men must pass, and will remain an eyesore to the respectable citizens, while he laughs victoriously at them and their troubles. By law-books these people are called vagrants—have we any law to force?

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a German named JOHNSON HARMER, aged about 55 years. The evidence showed that death was caused by an overdose of morphine, administered by himself.... A boy named WM. GILMARTIN, a native of Ireland, aged 14 years, was accidentally drowned yesterday while bathing in the North River, near Pier No. 34. The body was recovered, and Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.... Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mrs. MARY MEHAN, aged 40 years, who resided at No. 68 Baxter-street. The evidence given upon the investigation showed that the woman died of rum and starvation. The room in which she was found dead was destitute of every article of furniture, her bed being the bare floor.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following appointments and resignations have taken place during the past week: Appointments—Wm. O'Brien and Geo. Dunstrap to the First; James W. Walker, John H. Denniston, John W. Welter, Wm. Lamoreaux and John Halliday to the Third; Patrick Rowan and Theron T. Thompson to the Tenth; Cornelius Shellman to the Fourteenth; Eugene T. Woodward to the Sixteenth; Teunis V. Rolbrow to the Forty-seventh, (Brooklyn;) John Hart to the Seventeenth, (doorman.) Resignations—Morrison M. Wright, Sixth; George B. Davis, Sixth; John C. Baillie, Fourteenth; Samuel Myers, Second; James S. Odell, Twenty-ninth; M. G. Pierson, Forty-first. Deceased—Wm. L. Miller, Eleventh.

SHYSTERING LAWYERS.—Marshal MURRAY has given notice to the shysters and landsharks who for months past have been in the habit of daily visiting the buildings occupied by the U. S. Courts in this city, and there, under the pretence that they were regular attorneys-at-law, have swindled several witnesses and jurors out of their legal fees, that he will no longer tolerate this fraud in or around the building, and that if they are again caught in the act of swindling as they were on Friday last, their names will be published in the papers, and steps taken to otherwise punish them as their offence deserves.

A CLERK CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—A clerk in the employ of Mr. E. D. BARROWS, in Fourth-avenue, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing from a money-drawer the sum of $47, during the temporary absence of his employer. The prisoner is an Englishman, about 25 years of age, named WM. CORREGAN. He was taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

MOVEMENTS OF HON. MR. ELY.—Hon. ALFRED ELY, M. C., who, as a fellow-prisoner of Gen. CORCORAN, participated in the glorious welcome extended to that personage on Friday, left the City yesterday on a trip through the western part of the State. Mr. ELY has been a most generous donor to the recruiting funds, and promises to do all that his strength and purse will admit of for the success of the Corcoran Brigade.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING.—We understand that measures are on foot for the holding of a monster war meeting in Union-square during the coming week. Preparations will be made for a grander demonstration than any yet seen, and it is understood that Senators WILSON, SUMNER, WADE and FESSENDEN, Representatives [illegible] and LOVEJOY, Rev. H. W. BEECHER, and other gentlemen of local prominence will be invited to address the meeting. Let the ball open, and roll on.

BARNUM'S THUMB AND NUTT.—Mr. BARNUM's attractive advertisement this morning promises that his first pet, Gen. TOM THUMB, and his second prodigy, Commodore NUTT, will continue to struggle for the victory [illegible] to-day the tinkling $1,000, which BARNUM offers, during this and the last week. Aside from his own statement, we cheerfully bear witness to the singular beauty of his rare tropical fish and the inexplicable wonders of his superb aquaria.

SAILED AGAIN.—The mail steamer *Bavaria*, Capt. MEIER, sailed for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, yesterday, at 12 M., with the United States mails, 62 cabin passengers, 116 steerage passengers, and $230,000 in specie. Hon. GUSTAV KOERNER, United States Minister, &c., to Spain, was one of her passengers.

A PILE OF MONEY.—The vast sum of $[illegible] has been placed to the credit of Paymaster SPRAGUE, at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer in this City. The money is to be expended in reimbursing the State for appropriations made on account of the State requisition.

FILIAL DUTY.—Hon. PIERRE SOULE, of Louisiana, was visited at Fort Lafayette yesterday by his son. Mr. SOULE is still in close confinement. We understand that he declares himself to be a prisoner both without charges and against any act hostile to the Government of the United States.

SAILED.—The steamer *City of Baltimore* sailed for Europe yesterday, at 12 M., with passengers, mails and specie.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Aug. 22, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 15	216	163	399
Admitted to Aug. 22	33	113	146
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	20	50
Died	4	4	8
Remaining at date	212	266	478

Males, 454; females, 24.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

CHARTER—REFUSAL TO RECEIVE CARGO—DEMURRAGE—DAMAGES.

The Atlantic and Pacific Guano Company vs. The ship Robert Center, &c., and Joseph H. Arnold, Master.—Opinion.—SHIPMAN, J.—In the Winter and Spring of 1858-9, the libelants were the owners of guano on Swan Island in the Carribean Sea. On the 19th day of December, 1858, they entered into a contract with one George W. Cochran, by the terms of which the latter was to charter vessels and transport guano to market, the cargoes to be subject to the payment of freight and charges, and out of the surplus the libelants were first to receive eight dollars per ton. The guano was to be delivered to the consignees of the libelants and the latter were entitled to bills of lading. There were other stipulations in the contract which it is not necessary to notice in this place, but which may be referred to hereafter when I come to examine the claim of the respondents to demurrage.

In January, 1859, Cochran, in carrying out the enterprise in which he had engaged with the libelants, chartered the ship Robert Center, of, and then lying in the Port of New-York. The ship was owned by Edward C. Center, and Arnold, her master—the former owning three-fourths, and the latter one-fourth.

Before the charter of the ship was concluded with Cochran, Capt. Arnold and Mr. Caldwell, the agent of Edward Center, called at the office of the libelants in New-York, for the purpose, as they allege, of ascertaining if the guano would be delivered to the ship under Cochran's charter, and what were the probable facilities of loading the cargo. They there saw the agents of the libelants, Mr. Fabens, the Secretary, and Mr. Fowler, the President of the Company. In the evidence before the Court there is some sharp contradictions as to what took place at this interview; the great struggle between the parties being whether he saw Capt. Arnold at this time knew, or admitted that he knew, what the terms of Cochran's contract with the libelants were. In determining the general question of the liability of the ship, however, I do not think it of great importance whether Capt. Arnold knew the terms of this contract or not, although the balance of the proofs is in favor of the claim that he did. It will be seen, in the course of this opinion, that I rest the liability of the ship on other grounds.

1. The first question raised by the respondents is that the Court has no jurisdiction. This objection is untenable. It is a plain case of a general charter, party—a well-known form of maritime contract, the cargo being put on board by a sub-freighter, who was entitled to the bills of lading, and consigned to the agents of the latter at the port of destination.

2. The undertaking was to carry the cargo to Antwerp and there deliver to Marsily, the consignee of the libelants. There is no escape upon the evidence before the Court from the conclusion that Capt. Arnold so understood it. He offered to sign bills of lading to this effect, although he refused to sign those tendered him, but his refusal rested wholly on other grounds. The ship proceeded on her voyage with the cargo on board as far as Flushing, within about seventy miles of Antwerp. Here Cochran, who had preceded the ship to Europe, met her, and both he and Capt. Arnold proceeded to Antwerp, leaving the ship at Flushing. They found Marsily, the consignee, and Captain Arnold tendered him the cargo, or perhaps it would be more proper to say, offered to tender it. Marsily refused to receive it. This refusal appears to be relied on, is formally alleged in the answer, and is proved by the evidence. Surely, all this trouble and formality of an offer to Marsily to deliver the cargo to him at Antwerp would not have been gone through with if Capt. Arnold had not understood that he was bound to the libelants so to deliver it. If he was bound only to Cochran, the latter could have dispensed with any obligation due to him as well at Flushing as at Antwerp. It was not necessary for Capt. Arnold to travel seventy miles to Antwerp and make a formal tender [illegible] ... right to control. It would be doing violence to the [illegible] to see any such absurdities. Now it is quite clear that, while Capt. Arnold felt it his duty, and surely was, to offer the cargo to Marsily, the consignee of the libelants, he somehow imbibed the notion (probably through bad advice,) that the refusal of Marsily to receive it left it at the absolute control of Cochran. This was a snare and a delusion. He should, on the refusal of Marsily to receive it, have delivered it to some other proper and responsible house, who would have received it on the same terms as those on which it was consigned to Marsily; or if no such house would receive it on those terms, he should have stored it at Antwerp, subject to the order of the libelants. This was the duty which the maritime law imposes on him—a duty founded in good sense, and enforced by considerations of convenience and safety to both shipowners and freighters. There is no evidence that Capt. Arnold intended to defraud the owners of this cargo, but it is clear he mistook his duty, and committed an error for which his ship is liable to the extent of the damages which resulted to the libelants from that error.

Now, what were those damages? It is claimed by the libelants that the rule of damages should be the eight dollars per ton which Cochran was in a certain event to pay them for the guano. But, in the present state of the case, no such rule can be adopted. This would be visiting upon Capt. Arnold and his ship a mere arbitrary penalty for his error, and would in effect make him an insurer of all possible profits which might have accrued to the libelants out of their enterprise with Cochran. The profits of that enterprise, which were wholly contingent, would, by this error of Capt. Arnold, become wholly certain and absolute. If this rule were to be applied to the case, the libelants might well congratulate themselves that the act of Capt. Arnold, of which they formally and rightfully complain in their libel, had rendered the success of this somewhat dubious enterprise with Cochran complete. It may be that $8 per ton is the true rule of damages. That, however, depends upon the fact whether the libelants could have realized that sum from this cargo, over and above freight and charges, had Capt. Arnold done his whole duty by delivering it at Antwerp. In other words, the damages for which the ship is liable are those, and those only, which the libelants suffered from the failure of Capt. Arnold to deliver the cargo at Antwerp, either to some proper and responsible house, who would receive it on the same terms under which it was consigned to Marsily, or in store, subject to libelants' order. It may be that these damages amount to $8 per ton. They cannot amount to more, unless the contract between the libelants and Cochran is to be deemed as having been rescinded, with notice to Arnold before the time when the delivery at Antwerp should have taken place, of which I see no evidence. They may amount to much less, or to nothing at all. What the fact is, of course, the Court cannot know, until the matter is determined upon a proper reference.

It follows from these views that the ship must be held liable for the value of this cargo at Antwerp, after deducting freight and all proper charges, at least up to $8 per ton, provided the value should so far exceed such freight and charges.

3. This brings us naturally to the only remaining question, viz: What are the charges proper to be deducted from the value of this cargo at Antwerp, before we begin to estimate the damages to the libelants? And the only difference between the parties here is that which relates to the single item of demurrage. This item is a large one, amounting to $4,700.

In determining this point in the case I do not deem it necessary to go into the general law of demurrage, as I think the duties and obligations of both the libelants and the respondents must be determined by the contract between the libelants and Cochran and the representations made by the former to Capt. Arnold, and for this purpose I hold Capt. Arnold must be charged with a knowledge of the contract. Now the contract says the cargo was to be delivered as fast as the agents of the libelants could deliver it. From this it would appear that they did not intend to bind themselves to a particular number of lay-days within which the cargo should be delivered to the ship, but only bound themselves to use all dispatch with the force they might have at the island when the *Robert Center* should arrive. In addition to this, both Mr. Fowler and Mr. Fabens, on behalf of the libelants, assured Capt. Arnold, at their interview with him, that they would render every facility in their power to load the ship, although they would give no guaranty as to time. They further stated to him that they were about to dispatch the *Golden Lead* to the island with more laborers and boats, to facilitate these operations of loading. Now, taking this clause of the contract and these representations, and no one would imagine from either or all of them taken together, that this vessel, the *Golden Lead*, was to be sent out there to be loaded in advance of the *Robert Center*, keeping the cutter waiting thirty days before she could commence loading at all. The fair import of these representations was that the sending out of the *Golden Lead* would facilitate the operation of loading the *Robert Center*, and I think Capt. ARNOLD had a right to rely on that result. But what was the fact? The *Golden Lead* was required by the libelants to be loaded first, and the *Robert Center* was compelled to await her turn, thus [illegible] becoming, This was not facilitating the loading of the latter vessel, but hindering and delaying it. Neither was it in conformity with the spirit of the contract to deliver the guano to the chartered vessels of Cochran as fast as the Company could do it. According to the claim of the libelants, they might have sent a dozen ships of their own, departing to the island, and loaded them all first, thus postponing the loading of Cochran's vessels in their and his ruin. The only risk he was to take in regard to the time of loading was the possible absence of the libelants' men from the island when his vessels should arrive, and the necessary and inevitable delay that might take place while the libelants were doing their best to load the ships. To say that the libelants, upon the heel of the execution of this contract, could send out ships of their own to be loaded in advance of those chartered by Cochran, and thus ruinously postpone the loading of his, would be unwarrantable, and ill compart with the just and equitable principle of the maritime law. No ship could have been chartered by Cochran to engage in such an undertaking subject to such a power in the Company.

Cochran, in his deposition, says something about the loading of the *Golden Lead* first, if she should arrive first, being spoken of. But I attach as little importance to his statements as the counsel for the libelants does. I think the terms of the contract, and the sworn statements of Mr. Fabens and Mr. Fowler, made on this trial, the better evidence on this point. But, assuming the version of Cochran the true one, I still think the *Robert Center* should have been loaded first. It is true, Capt. Johnson, of the *Golden Lead*, says that he arrived a few hours the first, but he also says they came to the landing together, and that the *Robert Center* delivered her order and was ready to take in cargo at once, while the *Golden Lead* was not ready until some days to commence taking in her cargo.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the libelants are liable to the ship for demurrage, at the rate specified in the charter party, for every day from the time of her arrival up to the time she commenced loading, and no more. Even if Capt. Arnold did not know of the stipulation in Cochran's contract, that the cargo was to be delivered only so fast as it could be done by the libelants, he was told that they would guarantee nothing in the way of dispatch, but would deliver it as fast as they could. There is no evidence of any remissness on their part after the *Golden Lead* was loaded, and therefore they cannot be held liable for the delay, which they informed Capt. Arnold they would not be liable for, before he concluded his charter-party.

Something is said in the answer about the failure of the libelants to perform that part of the contract with Cochran by which they stipulate to deliver the guano "alongside and within reach of the vessel." If there was any material delay and expense, on either, occasioned by any failure of the libelants in this particular, let it be gone into on the reference, and reported to the Court by the same Commissioner who may inquire into the value of this cargo at Antwerp at the time when it should have been delivered by Capt. ARNOLD at that place.

Let an order of reference be made to a Commissioner in conformity with this opinion.

Question of Practice—Opening a Default.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Monell.

Charles Bachelor vs. Henry V. Bush et al.—The plaintiff sued the defendants for the infringement of a trademark, and after trial, a reference was taken to assess the damages. The Referee reported in favor of the plaintiff, and defendants filed exceptions to the Referee's report. A motion was then made for judgment, and confirmation of the report, which was granted by default of defendant's attorney. An application is now made to open the default, on the ground, first, that defendants' counsel had mistaken the time, and, second, that no confirmation of the report could be had until defendants' exceptions were heard. The Court thought the grounds well taken, and granted the motion to open the default, on condition that the exceptions be argued on Wednesday next.

Samuel Owen for plaintiff; H. D. Lapaugh for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Judge Daly, Acting Surrogate.

The following wills have been admitted to Probate: George Hall, Rosina Glotz, alias Maria Moser, Philip Vollmer, Robert Livingston, Michael Coffey and James M. Wilson, (the latter Aid to Gen. Kearney, and killed at the battle of Williamsburgh.)

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Cragin vs. Smith et al.—Judgment ordered.

Toppan vs. Alexander.—Motion granted on complying with conditions mentioned in the opinion; otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

Bailey & Co. vs. Coet.—Motion granted.

Emsich vs. Dusenhoffer, &c.—Attachment to issue. Bailable in sum of $150.

Ferris vs. Soley et al.—Motion granted.

Davis vs. Bailey.—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange......Aug. 23, 1862.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	101	300	Erie Railway	[illegible]
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	[illegible]	700	do.	[illegible]
3,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	[illegible]	400	Erie Railway pref.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	[illegible]	150	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 per cent. Notes	104½	700	[illegible] Scrip	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	47½	200	Harlem R.	[illegible]
1,500	Cal. State 7s	98	150	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
1,000	In. St. 6s War La.	98	250	do.	87¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
7,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	70	200	do.	[illegible]
1,000	M. & P. du C. 1st m	98	450	do.	[illegible]
2,000	C. & Tol. S. F. b.	95¾	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	[illegible]
3,000	do.	[illegible]	100	Ill. Cen. Full Stk.	[illegible]
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st m	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
50,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st Ex.	104½	150	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Cl. & P. 3d M. Bds	80	15	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	132
15	Shoe & Leather Bk.	97½	100	do.	[illegible]
85,000	American Gold	115¼	7	Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
125	Pac. Mail St. Co.	110	100	do.	[illegible]
150	do.	b30 110½	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
50	do.	b30 110¼	200	do.	[illegible]
50	do.	110½	200	do.	[illegible]
50	do.	110¼	300	do.	[illegible]
100	Franklinite St. Co.	5½	150	Chi. & Rk. Isl. R.	67
58	N. Y. Cent. R.	93¾	350	do.	67¾
1050	do.	93½	50	do.	[illegible]
450	do.	b30 93¾	10	Chi., B. & Quincy R.	[illegible]
100	do.	s30 92¾	17	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	b30 93¾	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	[illegible]
100	do.	s30 93½	25	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	s30 93	15	Am. Ex. Bank	[illegible]
300	do.	93¾			

SATURDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The price of Gold which closed at 115@115⅛ yesterday, sold to-day at 115¼@115⅜ ₩ cent. The closing quotation is 115¼@115⅜ ₩ cent. There was little or nothing done in Exchange after the steamer mails closed. The rate on London is 127½@127¾ ₩ cent.

On the opening of the Stock Exchange Board this morning, adverse military rumors were revived, which, with some considerable sales by one of the *Bull* Brokers, caused a decline of ½@1 ₩ cent. on the Railway Shares. Soon after the Board adjourned, these rumors were contradicted by positive dispatches of a different nature, and the market recovered the decline, and in some instances advanced above the last prices of yesterday. There was no regular session of the Board in the afternoon, but at an informal meeting of the Brokers in the Board room at 2½ o'clock, P. M., prices were weak again, and adverse rumors or surmises of bad news were renewed. The latest quotations on the Street were about as follows:

New-York Central	93¾	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Pacific	110
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	United States 6s, 1881	100¾
Rock Island	[illegible]	United States 6s, 1874	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	U. S. Notes, C. House	107½
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Gold	115⅜
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	Tennessee	[illegible]
Michigan Guaranteed	[illegible]	Missouri	47½

The shipments of Gold by the steamers, to-day, amount to £929,625; a larger sum than was generally anticipated, causing, in the absence of the California, a stiffer quotation at the close of the day.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxonia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teutonia	New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 20 West 30th-st., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 5th-AV., CORNER OF 38th-ST., Will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For information or circulars, address GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS HAINES Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 20 EAST 29TH-ST., Between Madison and 5th-avs., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY. Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific, Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to. For circulars apply to [illegible] Fowler, Esq., No. [illegible] Wall-st.; John E. Brown, Esq., No. [illegible], New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester, Penn.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN. The school opens on the 10th of September. TERMS—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $[illegible] per year; pupils under 13, $225 per year. No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery. A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term. For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal. STAMFORD, Aug. 20.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Dennings Duer, [illegible], Henry Chauncey, Jr., George D. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal. Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord. The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 2 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT, Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st. ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Will reopen Sept. 17. Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 3. Circulars at Scott & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 80 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 80 West 11th-st.

MISS BEAN Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 1. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE. An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1, in the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL. M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J. The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eaglewood, (except from New-York five times per day via Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 18th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts. Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th. School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS J. C. O'FARRELL'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, White Plains, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1862.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches and for Physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 860 Broadway.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal. Rev. N. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHKILL Landing, on the Hudson—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, to Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIXON.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 30 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 152 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

[illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, [illegible] business addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age and remain till he is twenty. [illegible] Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. [illegible] Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 23. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $[illegible] per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 23 West 39th-st. Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 1,219 Broadway. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this Institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they have their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same satisfaction and success which will be made by them in the future which have given this institution rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention will be paid [illegible] [illegible] H. VARICK, Secretary of Board. POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. [illegible], 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged. Reference is made to Revs. Drs. [illegible], Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jos. Winslow of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Mr. R. C. Cochran, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector, Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of 162d-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school. Particular care to the Spanish and German. Particular care to the English branches. Collegiate course. Commercial studies, higher mathematics, chemistry and metallurgy, under the direction of Prof. Estevez, Graduate Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines in Paris. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground. Laboratory and mineralogical cabinet. Boarders admitted during vacations. Reopens Sept. 8. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Fifty minutes, by Morris and Essex Railroad, from New-York. At this finely-located school boys receive a thorough business education, and have a good home. Limited number of scholars, eight; two vacancies at present. Parents are invited to call and see for themselves. Terms—[illegible] per term. Address the Principal, Mr. HERDSMAN, Bloomfield, N. J.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY, BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, will reopen in Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on the first day of September next. Circulars may be obtained of the [illegible] of the City or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—R. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—Its twenty-sixth year—with its furnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 12 Madison-av., corner East [illegible] FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President. Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MONS. L. DEGRANDVAL'S FRENCH AND English Boarding School, [illegible] Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., [illegible] per annum.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. [illegible] Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. S. F. TREVORE and [illegible] L. E. PREVOST.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The Classical Department will be under the care of Rev. G. W. Bacon, A. M., as Sub-Rector.

THE MISSES MARSHALL WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD NINE years' experience in teaching, under circumstances most favorable to her accomplishment in the art, wishes a situation as Principal of a small school, or as assistant in a large one, to teach English branches, and French also if desired. Satisfactory reference will be furnished. Address L. A., Perth Amboy, N. J.

INSTRUCTION IN EXCHANGE FOR BOARD.—A young lady of refinement and good education desires to secure a home in a pleasant, kind family in the country, in exchange for which she will give instruction in English, French and music. Address, for three days, HELENA, New-York City Post-office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING school, a few miles from the City of New-York, a lady to teach Music, Mathematics, Latin and English Grammar. Best testimonials required. Services to commence on the 1st day of September next. Address A. R., Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW more pupils for piano and singing. Particular attention paid to beginners. Terms moderate. Apply personally, at No. 136 East 21st-st.

A LADY TEACHER OF FRENCH AND Music, desires an engagement, either in a school or in a family governess. Address Box No. 350, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY, AS RESIDENT teacher of her own language and music, in a select seminary on the Brooklyn side. Apply to Mr. LOWE, No. 928 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—THE GENTLEMAN WHO took by mistake from the passenger cars on the Hudson River Railroad, on the express train from Albany which arrived on Saturday at Chambers-st., at 5 o'clock, a LITTLE HAND-BAG, leaving his own in the place thereof, will confer a favor by returning it to the subscriber, where he can obtain his own and receive the above for his trouble. WILLIAM S. CROOKER, No. [illegible] Cliff-st., N. Y.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 20TH INSTANT, on the cars from Philadelphia to Chester, three (3) ALLOTMENT CHECKS on Sub-Treasury, New-York, payable to Cashier of Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, or order, and numbered as follows: Nos. [illegible]. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. HENRY C. NILES, U. S. A. General Hospital, Chester, Penn.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, IN THE Railroad depot at Jersey City, on the morning of [illegible], CONTAINING GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, Jas. Johnson, maker, Liverpool, No. [illegible], being of much value; present the above reward will be paid and no questions. Pawnbrokers take notice. Call on or address GEO. E. BESCH, Erie Railroad, Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would have no objection to taking care of children. Can be seen at No. 138 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

AS COPYIST, &c.—A LADY WHO WRITES A plain business hand, would like a situation in an office or wholesale store as copyist or otherwise. Would be willing, at a moderate salary, to take charge of a house who has solicited her for one year. Address [illegible] WRITER, Station E, New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

GOOD BOOK CANVASSERS WANTED at No. 15 Vandewater-st.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, [illegible] American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 1[illegible] Beekman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] CHURCH [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Services [illegible] and 8 P. M. [illegible] SUNDAY, the Rector will preach [illegible] and Rev. F. C. Ewan to the [illegible] evening. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CHAS. CHAUNCEY BURR will preach to strangers, young men and families, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Grand-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Bright Side of the War. Seats free. Collection taken.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—The Rev. JULIUS E. GRAMMER, of Columbus, Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10 A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—ITS CHIEF minister will preach in Union Buildings, No. 169 Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Those who would learn what God is about to do with the world and for His people are invited to hear.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10 and 4 o'clock. Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D.D., is expected to preach, and the public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. [illegible] may be expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Prof. MATTISON, the pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Dr. D. C. VAN NORMAN at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

REV. JAMES ANDREW WILL PREACH in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. A. H. BROWN in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. H. MILBURN having returned to the City, will resume his Pastoral duties on SUNDAY. Preaching MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. CHARLES J. JONES WILL PREACH the Funeral Sermon of the late JOHN THOMAS, at the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., SABBATH EVENING. All seats free.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB, OF BOSTON, WILL preach in the Chapel of the Fourth Universalist Society, No. [illegible] Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public is cordially invited.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN,) 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of Cincinnati, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN)—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of Cincinnati, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN THE South Dutch Church, 5th-av., cor. 21st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. There will be religious services in the chapel of this institution, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, [illegible] corner of 3d-av. and 50th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the aforesaid Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with I. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 15th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9. [illegible] Attention is called to the third resolution [illegible] the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862 [illegible] [illegible] Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement [illegible] [illegible] before the 5th day of September, 1862. I. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the [illegible] due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. [illegible] H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York. G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 2,500 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participation Premiums" of the past year, (said earned participating premiums amounting to $168,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the [illegible] F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the [illegible] JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

ADVERTISING [illegible] RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Invaluable importance to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Parisian and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen [illegible], Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

We concur with others, [illegible] in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' cure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. [illegible] to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. [illegible] (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. TRASK and JACKSON's great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." [illegible] New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY [illegible] DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st. [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE [illegible] [illegible] Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. [illegible] Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called [illegible] [illegible] should do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read carefully pages 110, 111, 112, and 186 to 189. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. [illegible] East 33th-st., (late of No. 588 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 349 New-York Post-office.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 2,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 3 o'clock.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Pellets, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 39 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER for [illegible] thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than [illegible] cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease [illegible] [illegible] effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *poses that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some special patient* [illegible] [illegible] quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is original, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 549 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

WANTED—OLD PATENT MEDICINE VIALS, books, pamphlets, pots or boxes; a liberal price paid. Also, a smart man, accustomed to peddle patent medicines. Address Box No. 4,596 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from..........$100 to $135

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $60.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
KANGAROO..........SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, 15, 17 and 21 guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £6 6s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices. [illegible]

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's [illegible] [illegible] carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 30. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $70. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $138. Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. [illegible] General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: [illegible] For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 27th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 7½ to 8½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail 10th September. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 20 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. The Nausheon leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼. Spring-st. ..... at 9½, 12½ and 3½. Dey-st. ..... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾. Norwich Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4. Fare 20 cents, including return ticket.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 7 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. [illegible] Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroads to Springfield and all points North and West.

FOR NEWARK—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert northwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street; and flagging and regulating in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets, east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and fifty feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts west; and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 20, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:—

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 91 and 93 Greenwich-st., First Ward. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE, JOHN S. SCULLY, JOHN CASEY, } Committee on School Furniture.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of August, 1862, for enlarging the northwest Executive Building (War Department.)

Plans and specifications can be examined from the 21st of this month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., at room of JOHN POTTS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the War Department.

Bidders will state the time by which they propose to put the building under roof again, and the time when they will complete the whole work.

In awarding the contract, time will be considered as well as money. The bids will be directed to the Secretary of War, and indorsed, "Proposals for Enlarging the War Office."

The right is reserved to reject any bid which, for any cause, it shall not be deemed for the interest of the Government to accept.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862.

For the construction of a sewer in Vestry street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 26, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington." WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 30th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office. Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington." WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of Mastic, and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—AT SUFFERNS STATION, ON the Erie Railroad, 31 miles from New-York, a factory, with engine, &c., building about [illegible] with lease of ground for two years from next May; suitable for any small manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Address or apply to the AMERICAN S. & BUTT HINGE CO., No. 198 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA AND coffee store, in a desirable location in this City, with the stock, fixtures, steam-engine, boiler, roaster, and mill, which will be sold cheap. Apply to CHARLES HENRY SMITH, No. 74 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Baltimore, Aug. 19, 1862.

A large amount of CORN and a quantity of OATS, *condemned as unfit for Government use*, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION at "WEST WAREHOUSES" and LOCUST POINT, on TUESDAY, 26th day of August, 1862. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at West Warehouses.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

JAMES BELGER, Colonel and Quartermaster.

[*New-York Times, Philadelphia Inquirer, Pittsburgh Gazette*, and Cincinnati *Commercial* please copy four times.]

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 102 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—[illegible] 10:30 Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. [illegible] P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 11, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 3:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Keyport, Manalapan, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 3:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. [illegible] Summer Arrangement.—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 9 A. M. 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset. At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport. At 5 P. M., for Farmingdale. On Sunday a train leaves Hunters Point (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30, 5:15 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:35 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catharine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations can hire the cars for parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M., for Greenport; 11:15 A. M., 4:30 P. M., for Syosset; 9:45, 11:15 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M., for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:00 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN VILLAGE OF MADISON, MORris County, N. J., the beautiful country residence of Rev. Samuel I. Prime. Contains 11 acres of land, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. The house contains 18 rooms, together with out-buildings, all new, situated on high ground, overlooking the country for 20 miles or more. The house is situated in a grove of wood, interspersed with about 300 evergreens, laid out with gravel walks, &c., and is one of the most desirable country places to be found in New-Jersey. For a full description of this property, please call at No. 15 John-st., New-York, on JAMES H. HUNTING, where a full description of said property may be seen.

Also, a number of large and small farms, village houses and lots for sale.

For information, call on J. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and is perfect order; lot is 50 feet front and rear by 300 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st.; well stocked with choice fruits in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the depot, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price [illegible]; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites for rent and for sale low. [illegible]

TO LET [illegible] HANDSOME PRIVATE [illegible] [illegible] greenhouse, stable, gardener's cottage [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 412 acres, in Fulton County, N. Y., finely situated, adjoining a manufacturing village. House and barn built five years ago. Mills and female seminaries and church in the village. Would be exchanged for a residence with six acres more or less, within an hour and a half of this City. Newark preferred. Difference given or required, according to the value of the place. Address Box No. 2,126 Philadelphia Post-office.

FARM WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STORE PROPerty on Greenwich, near Fulton-st., New-York, and Brooklyn property will be exchanged for a first-class farm, with stock, crops, &c., not over 100 miles from this City, to be well watered and wooded and in good fence, good house, plenty of fruit, and convenient to churches, schools, &c., and not less than 80 or 100 acres of good land. Address Box No. 39 Williamsburgh Post-office, L. I., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore, land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation; has a water-front of 460 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL FARM, WITH house and barn, within six miles of this City. Address Box No. 226 Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 388, Louisville, Ky.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD NO.—A FAMILY, ALSO SINGLE GENtlemen, may obtain desirable rooms with board, by applying at No. 60 West 23d-st. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 162 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within five minutes of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families or single gentlemen, convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 180 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on terms principal car route. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 81 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 181 Times Office.

AT NO. 43 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., near Madison-av., pleasant furnished rooms to let, with partial or full board.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. [illegible] [illegible] Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam [illegible] DENNIS & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 18 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY [illegible] [illegible] Inquire of O. PINCKNEY, No. 3 Park-Row, from 9 to 11 A. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I.

This favorite Family Hotel, having been crowded so far during the Summer season by its old friends and patrons, has now a few rooms to let for families, &c. No better Sea Bathing can be found anywhere. Apply for rooms, &c., to R. RAINBRIDGE, the Proprietor, as above.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, as all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE. Designed for those who are blind, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs [illegible] [illegible] No. 305 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. WONDROUS COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES. THE WORLD [illegible] CHALLENGED. GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT. TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000. TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000. MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT. MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.

GEN. TOM THUMB, GEN. TOM THUMB, GEN. TOM THUMB, and the $30,000 COMMODORE NUTT, $30,000 COMMODORE NUTT, $30,000 COMMODORE NUTT, in all their curious, exciting, laughable and marvelous performances and costumes, including OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS! OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS! OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!

Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS! PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS! to the hero who proves [illegible] and attractive. They have now performed two weeks to crowded houses, and the judges (being governed by the applause of the audiences) proposed to divide the thousand dollars between these two plucky rivals. [illegible] and skill.

ONE WEEK LONGER. ONE WEEK LONGER. ONE WEEK LONGER.

They will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY and EVENING, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock. They will also be seen promenading about the Museum. GEN. TOM THUMB's MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS and JEWELS, &c., from QUEEN VICTORIA, and the principal Crowned Heads of Europe, will be exhibited. The MINIATURE CARRIAGES of Tom Thumb and the Nutt, with four of the smallest Ponies in the world, and Liveries [illegible] [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH. BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH. The GRAND AQUARIA is now swarming with GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH from the tropical seas, where they have been brought at an enormous expense. They include FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT FOUR-EYED GRENOUS, the most exquisitely beautiful fish ever exhibited, GOLD FISH, SURGEON FISH, PORCUPINE FISH, SPANISH LADY FISH, and other rare and beautiful specimens, all of brilliant hues.

A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY, Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Wallace, Mr. J. E. Nagle, Mr. W. [illegible] (his first appearance at the Museum,) and Messrs. Haviland, [illegible] [illegible] appear and give EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½, the LAUGHABLE FARCE, TEMPTATION.

All with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission [illegible]. ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON begs to inform the patrons of the above popular establishment that it has undergone a complete and thorough renovation, and the entire auditorium and all of the gas apparatus, painting and decorations, stage appointments and scenery, combine to render it the most beautiful and [illegible] Dramatic Temple in the Metropolis. The opening of the regular Fall and Winter season, on MONDAY, Aug. 25, will be inaugurated by the engagement of MISS BATEMAN, whose wonderful impersonations have elicited the highest approval from the discriminating public of both hemispheres [illegible] [illegible] dawn of womanhood, won by the universal voice of the public the proud position of THE GREAT TRAGIC ACTRESS OF THE CENTURY.

She will be supported by that sterling actor, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, the popular tragedian, Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, and a powerful company, who will contribute to render her engagement the most brilliant on record.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, THE HUNCHBACK.

JULIA..........Miss BATEMAN
Master Walter..........Mr. J. W. Wallack
Sir T. Clifford..........[illegible]

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 7¾.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. The coolest house and best entertainment in the City. NEW FARCES AND INCREASED ATTRACTIONS. GEORGE CHRISTY and all his company appear nightly. MONDAY, Aug. 25, and every evening during the week, the laughable farce of SCHERMERHORN'S BOY. George Christy..........as..........Julius Schermerhorn. Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8. Admission 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY, Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. HENRY WOOD, Sole Proprietor and Manager. IMMENSE SUCCESS. OVERFLOWING HOUSES. MORE NOVELTIES. MONDAY, Aug. 25, and every evening during the week, WOOD'S MINSTRELS, THE MODEL TROUPE OF THE PROFESSION. [illegible] [illegible] in their [illegible] commence at 8 o'clock. [illegible] name of Wood's Minstrels.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA, BY F. E. CHURCH. The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the premium engravings [illegible] [illegible] WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway and receive the same [illegible] [illegible] Subscribers for the chromo were handed in by the subscribers in the early part of the year [illegible] of engravings will be retained for them [illegible] the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS." This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever [illegible] in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS' STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano makers, this Company are able to offer their celebrated overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are [illegible] a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 251, 253, 255, 257 and 259 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS [illegible]—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, [illegible] Melodeons at $36, $40, $50, $60, $75, [illegible] in the Bible House, 4th-av., corner of 9th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their Improved PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos at $150 and $200. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

DRY GOODS.

AGENCY FOR THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS, MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE. The cheapest, best and best fitting Shirts made in the City. Also, a new and choice assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. [illegible] Shirt and Collar depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. [illegible]

R. H. MACY.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st. CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF [illegible] [illegible] Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas. [illegible] Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, [illegible] house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH [illegible] [illegible] advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and [illegible] N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold. [illegible] Nos. 366 and 368 Broadway, near Franklin-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A WIDOW lady and daughter, natives of New-York, and respectable, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Address K. R., Box No. 160 Times Office.

TROUBLE AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Revolt of the Enlisted Brigade at East New-York, Caused by the Non-Payment of the State Bounty.

A Number of the Officers and Men Seriously Injured.

The Union Barracks Nearly Demolished—The Howard House Gutted.

United States Marines Ordered Out to Quell the Disturbance.

ONE MAN SUPPOSED TO BE KILLED.

A serious riot occurred among the soldiers of the [illegible] Brigade, quartered at East New-York, yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the partial demolition of the Union Barracks and the complete gutting of the Howard House, opposite. A number of the officers and soldiers were seriously injured, and it was reported that several were killed, but in the great confusion that prevailed it was impossible to ascertain the exact state of affairs.

Among the injured is Capt. J. B. Dunn.

It appears that there has been much dissatisfaction recently in regard to the bounties, some of the men who had enlisted weeks ago not having received the first cent of the bounty offered by the State.

Nine, who recently enlisted, came to the quarters with the bounty given by the county, and this fact irritated the others, and a bad feeling was engendered in consequence.

Shortly after 3 o'clock P. M., one of the ringleaders of the revolt, a private of Company A, Second Regiment, being well soaked with liquor, mounted a barrel, and commenced to harangue the men. Capt. [illegible] ordered him to his quarters. He refused to go and was forced in, when the whole company came to the aid of the soldier. Several officers present attempted to restore quiet, when they were set upon and badly beaten. The muskets were taken from [illegible], and used by the mutineers in belaboring the officers and all who opposed them.

The officers being overpowered made their escape, and the whole brigade, numbering perhaps 2,000 men, rushed out of the gates and commenced battering in the windows of the [illegible], which establishment was pretty well riddled. They then paid their respects to the Howard House opposite, and after demolishing the furniture, smashing in windows, and doing whatever damage they could, helped themselves to all the liquor they could find. The whisky, brandy and gin bottles, kegs of lager bier, and whatever else was found handy, were taken [illegible] and into the barracks, the doors having been demolished, and there was riot and confusion all around. The few officers were powerless, and the men had everything their own way.

Three or four men were badly injured, but it does not appear that anyone was killed, although it was reported that six or eight persons had been shot and bayonetted. Only the guard (about 20 men) had muskets. The brigade has not yet been provided with arms.

Gen. Spinola was attending the meeting at the City Hall when he was informed of the trouble. Himself and Col. Johnson immediately started to East New-York, but by the time they arrived the men had scattered in every direction. Scarcely two hundred remained. The majority had left by the Division-avenue and Fulton-avenue cars, which were crowded, all endeavoring to reach their homes in this city and New-York.

Those who proved delinquent were gathered together by the officers who arrived on the ground, and, together with those who could be picked up along the way, were brought to the city.

The Brigade Headquarters in [illegible]-street, opposite the City Hall, were reached about 9 o'clock, and as the Station-house could not accommodate so large a number, arrangements were made to confine them in the City Hall during the night.

As soon as it became known at headquarters that the revolt had broken out, Gen. Spinola requested Admiral Paulding to send out a company of marines from the Navy-Yard. A guard of one hundred men, with loaded muskets, was immediately dispatched to the scene of conflict. The Metropolitan Police, under Inspector Folk, also went out, and did their duty manfully. The distance from the City Hall to East New-York is four miles.

The excitement was intense throughout the city, and hundreds of persons, believing that there had been great slaughter, went out to the barracks to satisfy themselves.

The cause of all the trouble was the free use of liquor, and after some of the most turbulent characters had imbibed sufficient to make them quarrelsome, they made the non-payment of the State bounty the pretext of creating a riot.

There has been much dissatisfaction in regard to the bounties. Those who have been in camp for weeks were continually harassed by the new recruits who had received the County as well as the private bounties. Some, in fact, had more money than they ever had before and did not know how to restrain themselves. This appears to have been the real cause of the trouble, and the result is that out of the whole number in camp not two hundred could be collected together. The men are scattered all over the city, and many have escaped to New-York and elsewhere. It will keep the officers busy some days before they can collect them.

The number of enlisted men in the brigade is about 2,000, of which about 1,200 were in camp.

It was ascertained at a late hour last night that when the police arrived on the ground, they were attacked with clubs, stones and bottles. A militia company, from the village, came to the aid of the police, and conjointly drove the soldiers into the barracks. Inspector Folk was considerably injured with a stone, which hit him on the head, and Officer Cohwin was struck in the face with a bottle. As the men were being forced back, some one fired a shot, which took effect in the body of the Sergeant-Major of the Forty-fifth Regiment, and it is feared he is killed. Several of those most seriously injured were conveyed to the Hospital.

At latest accounts all was quiet.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Quota Required From Brooklyn.

MEETING OF THE WARD COMMITTEES TO ASCERTAIN WHAT IS REQUIRED.

Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, a meeting of one delegate from each city, ward and county town was held in the Governor's Room of the Brooklyn City Hall, for the purpose of ascertaining what was required of Kings County in regard to the furnishing of volunteers under the late call.

There appears to be a good deal of misunderstanding about the manner in which the quota is to be raised—whether by Wards and towns or by the whole county; and also whether the county is to be credited for the men enlisted before the 2d of July and subsequently. The meeting was organized by the selection of Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, as Chairman, and D. Dennis, Esq., as Secretary.

Gen. J. C. Smith stated that he had an interview with Gov. Morgan, and that from what he understood the quota was to be raised by the county as a whole, and not by Wards.

Gen. F. B. Spinola read the orders of the Governor dated Aug. 12, and contended that the number of men required was to be raised by Wards and towns, and that each Ward and town was to be credited with the number of men raised.

Considerable discussion ensued. Some of the representatives stated that their Wards had furnished a large number of men, but could raise very little money to enlist more, and suggested therefore that the call should be made upon the county at large, and not upon the different Wards. The Sixteenth Ward was instanced as having furnished about 2,000 soldiers since the commencement of the war, but could not now raise sufficient money to pay the amounts some of the Wards offered as bounties. Some Wards could furnish all the money required but very few men, while the poor Wards could furnish men but could raise very little money.

Mr. Edmund Driggs proposed that each Ward be recommended to offer a bounty of $20 to every recruit, when Mr. Ray W. Perkins, of the Eleventh Ward, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the various Wards be requested to go to work at once, and use every means to raise the men, with all the funds they can raise; the recommendation to offer a uniform bounty, $20, and that each Ward be [illegible] to recruit only its own quota, [illegible].

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed to procure, if necessary, such modification of orders as to credit each Ward and town for the men it may raise, and make a draft upon it only for the balance.

Resolved, That the Ward Committee be recommended to pay bounty only to persons who have received the county bounty.

Resolved, That each Ward Committee be recommended to ascertain the number of recruits which may have enlisted from the respective Wards and towns since July 2.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned till next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Meeting of the Brooklyn Firemen.

A tremendous meeting of the Brooklyn Firemen (Western District) was held in the room of the Court of Sessions, City Hall, last evening, for the purpose of taking measures to raise a company of volunteers, to be composed exclusively of firemen.

Mr. Joseph Wood, President of the Fire Department, presided, assisted by Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, selected from the different Engine and Hose Companies in the city.

Spirited addresses were made by Mr. George Hall, Hon. M. F. Odell, Rev. Newton Heston, Lieut. Underwood, of the First Fire Zouaves, (recently released from imprisonment in Richmond,) Mr. John A. Dayton and others.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the firemen of the City of Brooklyn, being convened for the purpose of taking such action in the present hour of our country's danger as the exigencies of the occasion require, are determined that on this, as on all other occasions, the firemen of this district shall not be found wanting in duty or patriotism; therefore

Resolved, That the bloody fields of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and the seven days before Richmond, bear evidence of the determined valor and unflinching bravery of the members of the Volunteer Fire Department.

Resolved, That while we believe by the laws of the State that our services as firemen at all hours of the day and night in endeavoring to save the lives and property of our fellow-citizens from the ravages of fire, clearly and unquestionably exempt us from duty as soldiers, except only in cases of insurrection or invasion within the limits of the State, yet we scorn to take advantage thereof, and to prove that such is our determination, we hereby pledge ourselves to raise one full company at least, to represent our department upon the battle-field, in defence of the glorious flag of our common country.

The meeting then adjourned, with three cheers.

Burglar Caught.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning two burglars attempted to break into the store of John McMahon, corner of Bedford and Park avenues. The noise they made awoke McMahon, who went softly into the store and caught one of the fellows and handed him over to Officer Irwin, of the Forty-fourth Precinct. The prisoner is a boy, 17 years of age, and gave his name as Daniel Green.

City Deaths.—One hundred and sixty-two persons died last week in Brooklyn; 123 were adults, the rest children. Of these, 80 were males, and 82 females. The health of the city was never better.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

FOUR REGIMENTS PASSED THROUGH THE CITY YESTERDAY.

Four full regiments of volunteers, raised under the new call, passed through this City yesterday, on their way to swell the ranks of the Army of the Potomac. First came the One Hundred and Eleventh New-York Regiment, from Auburn. They came down the Hudson in barges, and remained on board until the afternoon, when they took the Camden and Amboy route for Washington. The following are the staff and line officers:

Field and Staff—Jesse Segoine, Colonel; Clinton D. McDougall, Lieutenant-Colonel; Seneca B. Smith, Major; Henry E. Segoine, Adjutant; James Tralan, Quartermaster; William Vosburgh, Surgeon; Dickinson B. Hopkins, First Assistant-Surgeon; Jas. D. Benton, Second Assistant-Surgeon; John M. Brown, Chaplain.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Jerome M. Lottis, Sergeant-Major; Fred. M. Cottle, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Andrew Camp, Commissary-Sergeant; T. N. Conklin, Hospital-Steward.

Line Officers and Subalterns—Company A—Aaron Seely, Captain; Samuel B. McIntyre, First Lieutenant; Ezra Hibbard, Second Lieutenant.

Company B—John S. Coe, Captain; Jacob T. Van Buskirk, First Lieutenant; [illegible] Tremain, Second Lieutenant.

Company C—Edward A. Thomas, Captain; L. Jones, First Lieutenant; Theodore Langdon, Second Lieutenant.

Company D—Sebastian D. Holmes, Captain; Hezekiah S. Brown, First Lieutenant; Erastus M. Gregory, Second Lieutenant.

Company E—Isaac M. Lusk, Captain; Andrew D. Soverhill, First Lieutenant; John A. Laing, Second Lieutenant.

Company F—Benjamin W. Thompson, Captain; Robert C. Perry, First Lieutenant; John H. Drake, Second Lieutenant.

Company G—Lewis W. Husk, Captain; John L. Brinkerhoff, Jr., First Lieutenant; Edgar J. Hustler, Second Lieutenant.

Company H—Ezra R. Northrop, Captain; Frank Rich, First Lieutenant; —— Myres, Second Lieutenant.

Company I—Sidney Mead, Captain; Merrill W. Murdoch, First Lieutenant; Arthur W. Marshall, Second Lieutenant.

Company K—S. A. Tremain, Captain; George H. Smith, First Lieutenant; A. B. Capron, Second Lieutenant.

EIGHTEENTH CONNECTICUT.

This regiment arrived, yesterday morning, by the steamer *City of Boston*, and landed at Pier No. 2, North River. After remaining here two or three hours, they were provided with transportation via Elizabethport and the New-Jersey Railroad. The following are the officers of this regiment, which is one of the best that has yet left the land of steady habits:

Colonel—Wm. G. Ely, (formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut.)
Lieutenant-Colonel—Monroe Nichols.
Major—Ephraim Keech, Jr.
Surgeon—Dr. Carlton.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. J. V. Harrington.
Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Cooper.
Quartermaster—D. W. Hakes.
Company A—Captain, Henry C. Davis, Greenville; First Lieutenant, Adam C. Mandray; Second Lieutenant, James D. Higgins.
Company B—Captain, Thomas K. Bates, Brooklyn; First Lieutenant, Horatio Blanchard, Killingly; Second Lieutenant, Ezra D. Carpenter, Putnam.
Company C—Captain, Isaac H. Bromley, Norwich; First Lieutenant, Samuel T. C. Merwin; Second Lieutenant, Henry F. Cowles.
Company D—Captain, Monroe Nichols, Thompson; First Lieutenant, Joseph Mathewson, Pomfret; Second Lieutenant, Wm. L. Paulding, Eastford.
Company E—Captain, Isaac W. Hale, Norwich; First Lieutenant, Frederick A. Palmer; Second Lieutenant, John T. Maginnis.
Company F—Captain, Henry Peale, Norwich; First Lieutenant, J. E. Woodward, Preston; Second Lieutenant, John A. Francis, Norwich.
Company G—Captain, George W. Warner, Woodstock; First Lieutenant, Israel N. Kibbe, Putnam; Second Lieutenant, L. Rawson, Woodstock.
Company H—Captain, Chas. D. Bowen, Willimantic; First Lieutenant, James F. Long, Willimantic; Second Lieutenant, Andrew W. Loomis, Tolland.
Company I—Captain, Frank M. Lovejoy; First Lieutenant, Mott A. Bubcock; Second Lieutenant, H. E. French.
Company K—Captain, (not appointed;) First Lieutenant, Ezra L. Mathewson; Second Lieutenant, George Kies.

THIRTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Later in the day came the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, 1,000 strong, and thoroughly armed and equipped, like all the regiments that come from the Bay State. They were recruited principally in the towns around Boston. The following are the principal officers:

Colonel, Edward A. Wild; Lieutenant-Colonel, —; Major, Sumner Carruth; Adjutant, Nathaniel Wales; Quartermaster, Samuel L. Hulsen; Surgeon, Francis M. Lincoln; Assistant Surgeon, Geo. N. Munsell, Albert W. Clark; Chaplain, H. F. Miller.

Captains—Stephen H. Andrews, Chelsea; Dennis A. Dunn, Boston; Wm. S. King, Roxbury; Albert W. Bartlett, Newburyport; Samuel C. Oliver, Salem; Benjamin F. Pratt, Weymouth; Sidney Willard, Boston; Horace Niles, Randolph; T. P. Cheever, Chelsea; William Gibson, Boston.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, Col. Pease, from Oneida Co., arrived late yesterday afternoon in barges from Albany. They were forwarded by the New-Jersey Railroad. Their late arrival prevented our obtaining a list of the officers.

In addition to the above, the Seventeenth Maine Regiment arrived here on Friday by the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, and were landed at Jersey City, whence they took the cars for Washington. The chief officers of the regiment are as follows:

Colonel, Thomas A. Roberts; Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. [illegible]; Major, [illegible]; Chaplain, Rev. Harvey Hersey; Captains—Co. A, of Portland, Capt. W. H. Savage; Co. B, of Portland, G. W. Martin; Co. C, of Portland, A. L. Mosley; Co. D, of Lewiston, Capt. Fessenden; Co. E, of Cape Elizabeth, Capt. E. H. Sawyer; Co. F, of South Paris, A. E. Horsey; Co. G, of Farmington, Capt. E. J. Merrill; Co. H, of Westbrook, Capt. Fogg; Co. I, of Saco, Capt. Hobson; Co. K, of Kittery, Capt. Sulmann.

THE BUFFALO IRISH REGIMENT.

Gov. Morgan has appointed John E. McMahon, formerly private secretary of Gov. Seymour, Colonel of the Irish Regiment now being raised in Buffalo.

This regiment, though commenced but a few days since, now numbers some four hundred men, and is expected to reach its maximum in ten days.

Col. McMahon is a brother of Capt. M. T. McMahon, of Gen. McClellan's staff; also of Capt. J. P. McMahon, formerly of the Sixty-ninth, Irish Brigade, and who, it will be recollected, distinguished himself so nobly at the battle of Fair Oaks in leading the Eighty-eighth, now on Gen. Richardson's staff.

The three are the sons of Patrick McMahon, Esq., of Cattaraugus County, for a long time Postmaster in Allegany, and well known as a leading and influential politician in the western part of the State.

It is but justice to state that the venerable and worthy Bishop Timon has cordially aided and encouraged the formation of this regiment.

MORE TROOPS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Lowell has more than filled her full quota of troops for the war.

The old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which had the run sixteen months ago in Baltimore, will go into camp next Monday. This regiment is under orders to leave for Washington on September 1st.

PATRIOTISM IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Yesterday the dry goods merchants inaugurated the early closing movement. Their stores will hereafter be closed daily at 3 P. M., and this will continue until the 6th of September.

By next week the closing of stores will be universal, in order that all may aid in the work of enlisting men.

War meetings will be held daily, commencing at 4 P. M.

The war spirit in this city is daily aroused, and there is a determination that Buffalo shall not be behind any of her sister cities in sending volunteers to the war.

ENLISTING IN MAINE.

Portland, Friday, Aug. 22.

Business throughout the city was suspended this afternoon to permit the citizens to attend the monster war meeting. The City Hall was crowded to suffocation, and great enthusiasm prevailed. It is expected that Portland will raise her quota of nine months men by volunteers.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Notwithstanding the published announcement that the United States bounties of $25 and $2 would not be paid to recruits for the new regiments after Friday, there was, yesterday, no falling off in the number of volunteers who preferred joining these organizations rather than regiments now in the field. Nearly all the recruiting stations in the City were busier than usual. It would be hard to say why a large proportion of these volunteers of yesterday deliberately procrastinated in the way they did, when the twenty-four hours' difference of time made a difference to their pockets of $27. Recruiting for regiments in the field appears to get steadily brisker. For another week, men who enlist in them still receive the full amount of $92.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

About the average number of recruits for old regiments were inspected and passed at the United States Mustering Office in White-street yesterday. Capt. Larned says the number of candidates for enrollment increases rather than diminishes as the time for putting the draft into execution approaches. There is evidently a large class who are just making up their minds that voluntary enlistment and $92 bounty is better than conscription and nothing.

QUARTERMASTERS' OFFICES.

There is an ever-accumulating mass of work at both the State and United States Quartermasters' offices. At the latter there is considerable red tape mingled with the execution of the office duties. At the former a new and excellent system has been adopted. Both get through an immense amount of [illegible] and equipments; but, in quiet attention to all calls upon them, and promptitude in filling requisitions, Gen. Arthur and his aids are ahead of the United States people.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The United States bounties of $27 are, as before stated, due to no one who volunteered for any new regiment since Friday. They will, though, continue to be paid to volunteers for regiments in the field until to-morrow week—the 1st of September. Capt. Cass disburses these bounties at his office in White-street, paying every man within a few minutes of his passing the doctor and Capt. Larned. Payment of the State bounty of $50 is extended to the 1st of September, recruits for old and new regiments alike coming in for the benefit of it. Col. Bliss is disbursing officer for the State.

THE ENLISTMENT—OATH QUESTION.

On the opening of the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, each morning, a number of applications on behalf of new recruits, on *habeas corpus*, to be discharged from the service, are heard, and, as a general thing, are denied by the Court. The principal ground on which these applications are made is that the recruit, at the date of his enlistment, was under eighteen years of age, and that he enlisted without the consent of his parent or guardian.

There has been some variance in the decisions of the different Courts on the question whether under the act of Congress the oath of the person enlisting, that he was over the age of eighteen, is not conclusive, and stops him from proving the falsity of his own oath on a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

This variance has arisen from the fact that the late act of Congress declaring such oath conclusive could not be found, but Justice Barnard, on application to the Department at Washington, has received a certified copy of the act, which now settles the question. The provision occurs in the second section of an act making an appropriation for the defence of Washington, and other purposes, and approved Feb. 13, 1862. The section reads as follows:

"That the 5th section of the act of the 28th September, 1850, providing for the discharge from the service of minors enlisted without the consent of their parents or guardians, be, and the same is hereby repealed; provided, that hereafter no person under the age of eighteen shall be mustered into the United States service, and the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive."

PATRIOTISM IN THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Geo. W. Cooper, finance clerk of the Board of Education, with a salary of $2,000 a year, has resigned his position to take the Captaincy of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, (the "Monitors," N. Y. V. His brother, Cornelius Cooper, principal of Ward School No. 4, has also resigned his office to accept a similar position in the same regiment. Both of the above-named gentlemen served three months as privates in the Seventy-first Regiment, at the commencement of the war, and were in the battle of Bull Run.

THE ENROLLMENT FOR DRAFTING.

Judge Advocate-General Anthon was engaged again the greater part of yesterday in appointing enrolling officers for this City and Brooklyn. Several of those previously appointed declined their appointment. The whole of this preliminary office business will be completed by to-morrow. The Judge Advocate has issued the subjoined supplementary order:

State of New-York,
Judge Advocate General's Department,
New-York, Aug. 23, 1862.

General Orders, No. 3.—The following addition and correction to General Orders, Nos. 1 and 2, are hereby promulgated for the instruction of the Enrolling Officers:

1. The Enrolling Officers will report once a day only, namely, at 5½ o'clock P. M.

2. The Enrolling Officers will record the occupation of the persons enrolled in addition to their names and residences.

By order of
WM. HENRY ANTHON.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Enlistments of the Sixth Senatorial District, met at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Peter Cooper in the chair. Mayor Opdyke stated that he had not been able to see a majority of the Chamber of Commerce Committee relative to the transfer of subscription of $1,000, (concerning which he had spoken at the meeting of the Sixth Senatorial Committee on Thursday,) he would, however, hand the treasurer a check for $500 at once, and see almost the balance by the next meeting. Mr. [illegible] stated that [illegible] and already received the [illegible], with [illegible] the aid of the Corn Exchange bounty of $500, would speedily fill up [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] appealed to the Committee for assistance to Col. Peissner's regiment, which he said needed and deserved encouragement. Mr. [illegible] stated that Mr. [illegible], of the Eighteenth Ward, had informed him that he and Mr. [illegible] was ready with a subscription of $500 whenever called upon. The Committee adjourned to Tuesday.

COL. CURREY'S NATIONAL "MONITORS," ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH N. Y. S. VOL.

This regiment is now recruited to about the minimum number, but the officers are making strenuous efforts to fill it up to the maximum standard, and are directing their efforts to that end, with fair prospects of success. The character of the men enlisted renders this a safe and good place for our young men who wish to avoid the contaminations of whisky and profanity. The regiment is encamped at Camp Washington, S. I. The recruiting station at the store of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, and also the regimental headquarters, No. 424 Broadway, are still open for the reception of volunteers.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Recruiting proceeds for this old and well-known regiment with great rapidity. None but most unexceptionable men are received. Over sixty have joined from Oyster Bay, and other towns from Long Island have promised a like number, and the like liberal township of the inhabitants will make them able to sustain the character of the regiment. Office, No. 257 Broadway; tent, Park; No. 83 Second-street, Troy. All recruits are credited to the town and county from which they come.

DEPUTY MARSHAL LEE IN THE FIELD.

James Lee, U. S. Deputy Marshal, has been authorized to raise a company for the Metropolitan Regiment, and will receive recruits at the U. S. Marshal's Office, No. 41 Chambers-street, and at the Harbor Police Station, Whitehall Slip. His two Lieutenants, Thos. S. Coxe and William Kennedy, are brave and competent officers, and have both seen active service. The extensive acquaintance and universal popularity of Mr. Lee will speedily secure him full ranks.

THE "EIGHTY-THIRD," (NINTH N. Y. S. M.)

The Ninth Regiment of New-York State Militia was one of the best and earliest of the New-York Regiments to volunteer for three years or the war. It is composed of a superior class of men throughout, and is capably officered. During the past fifteen months it has seen constant and active service, and has, on more than one occasion, distinguished itself. It has, of course, lost considerable strength in the cause of the conflict with climate and the enemy, and now wants to be reinforced to the strength with which it left the City. None but young, respectable recruits will be received, as the Ninth is a picked corps and means to keep up its reputation. It is the very regiment for those to select who anticipate the draft. Lieut. Styles is here on recruiting duty and his headquarters are at the armory, corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place.

FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The sudden and unexpected accession of strength received by Col. Gurney in the adhesion to him of the "Monitor" Companies, has put his regiment—the First National Guard—rather ahead of nearly every other new regiment now organizing. It is now full up to the minimum standard, and only 150 more men to reach the maximum.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Both the First and Second Regiments, known as the Metropolitan Guard, are, under the active auspices of the police force, rapidly approaching completion. The First, under Col. Turnbull, numbers some 600 men. The Second progresses still faster, and threatens to be the first in the field. Every Police Station in the City is a recruiting post for these two regiments.

THE GERMAN PATRIOTS.

MEETING TO PROMOTE ENLISTMENTS FOR SIGEL'S SPECIAL CORPS.

Gen. Franz Sigel recently made an appeal to his fellow-countrymen in America, to assist him in raising a special brigade to be composed of all arms of the military service, so as to enable him to act on the *offensive*, in a manner commensurate with his ideas of the proper conduct of a campaign in the enemy's country. For this purpose, he required about 5,000 men, in addition to those he has already under his command, with the same view. The call was translated by us and published in these columns about one month ago. Since that time, Committees have been formed in various cities of the North, in response to Sigel's request, and here two or three military corps have been organized, and are now recruiting on the proposed basis.

In order to accelerate the formation of the whole force, the Sigel Brigade Committee of New-York, on Friday, announced a general meeting of leading German citizens, to be held at the Astor House, yesterday, at noon. In obedience to this appeal, a considerable number of prominent Germans assembled at 12 o'clock. The members of the Committee were all present, viz.: E. S. Ballin, L. Bierwith, Ernst Brodt, C. E. Detmold, Charles Hauselt, Ed. Von der Heydt, Friedrich Kapp, Sigismund Kaufman, Dr. Karl Kessmann, Dr. Carl Theodore Meier, E. Sauer, G. Schwab, W. Seligmann, W. Walloch, Peter Warmkessel, Hugo Wesendonck, and Jacob Windmueller. We must except from the above Mr. Kapp, who is at present in Europe. Mr. Von der Heydt is the President, and Mr. Windmueller Vice-President of the German Society, and the former also holds office as one of the Commissioners of Emigration. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Ballin, and organized by placing Mr. Detmold in the Chair, and making Dr. Kessmann Secretary.

Dr. Kessmann opened the proceedings by stating the objects of the meeting, and exhorting all present to prompt and efficient action. To insure this, he proposed the appointment of a Committee of ten from those present to confer with the German Committee on Military Affairs organized in 1861. Some debate ensued, and it was finally decided to proceed to immediate measures without awaiting the delay of a conference.

Mr. Glaubensklee moved the establishment of a fund of $25,000, and the opening of a subscription list for that purpose, on the spot. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Kessmann, Walther, Dornback, Michaelis, Dr. Lieber and others took part—the latter expressing the most advanced sentiments in favor of prosecuting the war to the bitter end—it was decided to adopt Mr. Glaubensklee's motion, with the understanding that if the whole $25,000 should not be raised, the subscribers thereto might, if they saw fit, withdraw their names. This was made unconditional.

An Executive Committee was then appointed by the Chair, to consist of the following persons: Messrs. Heyfeld, Winter, Von der Heydt, Emil Sauer, Ballin, Jansen, Seligmann, G. Schwab, Detmold, Ferdinand Dornbach, Andreas Willmann and P. Westermann.

The following subscriptions were handed in on the spot:

Mr. Bierwirth	$250	Holtgarten Harinfeld	250
G. Schwab	250	Ernest Brodt	250
E. S. Ballin	250	C. E. Detmold	250
Schmidt & Co.	250	Wm. Seligman & Co.	250

And other names not given, the sum amounting, in all, to $2,300. Further meetings will be held next week, and the work thus commenced will be vigorously pushed forward. The extra bounty to be offered to each German recruit in the Sigel Brigade will be $25, and hence the fund provides for at least 1,000 men.

COL. PEISSNER'S REGIMENT.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

A very pleasant affair took place at Washington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on Saturday, the 16th inst. A son of Judge Van Cott, of this city, having joined the regiment of Col. Peissner, as one of its Lieutenants, F. W. Gunn, Principal of a preparatory school at Washington, addressed the following note to Judge Van Cott:

Washington, Conn., Aug. 5, 1862.

Dear Sir: Leonard is with you, preparatory to entering the army. I cannot let him leave us without expressing to you the feelings of the family and school toward him. With the look and mien of a young man of 21, he has maintained the character suitable to that age. Kind and generous, prompt and yet prudent, always obedient, and yet full of life, we have always reason to repose great confidence in him, and have never been disappointed. We have always been proud of his deportment as well as of his talent. In such society as our little village furnishes, and among those friends who come to visit us, he has always been highly esteemed; and, acting on my judgment of what is most conducive to his cultivation, I have encouraged him to visit, go on excursions, &c., and have always found that he won golden opinions from the whole circle. And now, in parting with him, to go to the service of his country, we feel that we are losing a part of ourselves—one very near and dear to us. As a token of our high esteem, we wish to present the young officer his sword. Please procure a suitable weapon, and have it inscribed thus:

"Presented to Lieut. L. B. Van Cott, as a token of love and friendship, by F. W. Gunn and his school."

My scholars will contribute the money, and if Leonard is able to come up and see us, we can have an opportunity of making the presentation in school; if not, you must make the speech for us. That he will make an admirable officer we all feel confident, and hope he will return to us with honor and renown. With much respect, [illegible], Yours, [illegible].

The presentation was made in [illegible]. J. W. Edmonds Esq., a son of a Captain in the Regular Army, and grandson of Judge Edmonds, in the presence of a large number of the townspeople. In a very neat and appropriate speech, to which Lieut. Van Cott responded, pledging himself to use the gift in defence of the principles of liberty and justice which had been inculcated in the school, and never bring disgrace upon the gift or giver.

Judge Van Cott was then called upon, and made a short speech, earnestly urging the people to support the Government, whether its measures agreed with their own feelings or not—Union and obedience being their great duty. Mr. Gunn delivered a very feeling and appropriate charge to the young Lieutenant, and the gathering dispersed after singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs.

WAR MEETING AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, Aug. 22.

A very large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here last night in the Mercantile Library Hall, at which Gov. Gamble made the principal speech. He recommended a most vigorous war policy in this State, and deprecated the disposition to find fault with the policy of the Federal Government. He recommended the extermination of the guerrillas in the State, and would make the Secessionists pay for the protection they received from the Government. He would drive South all Secessionists who denounced the Government. The military authorities held bonds from the rebels to the amount of over $1,000,000, and he advised all broken bonds to be collected at once.

This speech was received with tremendous applause, and if this policy is carried out by the military authorities, peace will soon be restored in the State.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Close Pursuit of Coffee, Hays and Quantrell—Their Rear Guard Attacked, &c.

Springfield, Mo., Friday, Aug. 22.

Col. Warren, of the National forces, passed Carthage yesterday in hot pursuit of the guerrillas, under Coffee, Hays and Quantrell. On Wednesday he attacked the rebel's rear guard, killed 12, and captured 21. Quite a number of guns, horses and other property had fallen into his hands.

The Kansas troops, under Gen. Blunt, were only a few miles behind, pushing on rapidly. A number of horses and a quantity of camp equipage were found at the Osage where the rebels crossed.

All the bad characters in Western Missouri are joining Coffee, which will drain that section of a dangerous element.

The pursuit will not be relaxed until the rebels are driven from the State.

Gottschalk's Concert at Saratoga Springs in Aid of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is due to the eminent and patriotic pianist, Gottschalk, to state, that during the present Summer, he has been rendering excellent service to the brave defenders of our country now pining from disease by thousands in our hospitals. On Thursday evening last, a week, he gave a grand concert at Saratoga Springs, the proceeds of which were exclusively applied to the replenishing of the exchequer of the "Ladies' Aid Society," organized by the lady visitors at the Springs during the present season, and which met daily in the south parlor of Congress Hall, to make up garments for the soldiers. The concert was given in the large dining room of Union Hall, and was the most brilliant occasion of the kind ever witnessed, even at this centre of refinement and fashion. A few days subsequent, Mr. Gottschalk handed over to the ladies as the result of his labor of love, the handsome sum of eight hundred dollars, in round numbers, together with his best wishes for the further usefulness and success of the Society.

Both as an act of justice to the benevolent donor, and to let the public know the disposition made of the funds, the ladies kindly request the insertion of the subjoined proceedings in the Times, which will entitle you to their warmest gratitude:

MEETING OF THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

At a meeting of the above Society, held at Congress Hall, Saratoga, Aug. 20, 1862, it was unanimously

Resolved, That our heartfelt acknowledgments are hereby tendered to Mr. Gottschalk, for the liberal contribution of eight hundred dollars to the fund of our Society, the proceeds of a concert given by him in our behalf, at Union Hall.

Resolved, That in honor of the patriotic and distinguished donor, the same be called "*The Gottschalk Soldiers' Relief Fund.*"

Resolved, That the unexpended balance of this fund, and of all other funds and articles in hand, after the close of the watering season, be placed in the hands of Mrs. Mayor Opdyke, of the City of New-York, under whose direction the society shall continue its labors.

Mrs. Rev. F. W. HUTTER, President.
Mrs. E. Meserole, Vice-President.
Mrs. Prof. Mills, Treasurer.
Mr. J. B. Oates, Secretary.

A Petition Lost.

Col. W. A. Bartlett has lost in the office of some friend, or in a car or stage, a petition to the Hon. William H. Seward, signed by over 100 of our best citizens, asking his restoration to his naval rank, of which he was deprived by the Naval Board of 1855. Will the party into whose hands it has fallen, please hand it into the office of Bartlett & Shaughlett, Engineers, No. 160 Broadway, Room B.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 23—In steamship *Bavaria, for Bremen, &c.*—Alexander Barbey, C. Peppenhausen, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Franko, governess and five children, New-Orleans; Mrs. Mairschall, Mrs. B. Bonnebel, Masters Louis and Carl Schmidt and nurse, J. F. Buttmann, Mr. and Mrs. G. Laurent, New-York; G. F. von Wechenfeld, Lowell; Eugene Tillmann, Bogota; G. Koerner, U. S. Minister to Spain, lady and family, Illinois; Theo. Frat, H. Flegenheim, Mrs. Wells, New-York; Mrs. Chapman and three children, Bermuda; Adolph Jelenko, Johnstown, Pa.; G. Jacoby, Francis Riedel, Morris Cohen, August Zechiel, New-York; Joseph Cooksey, Illinois; Adolphe F. Taverneier, New-York; Augusto Roser, France; Abraham Block, Ohio; Albert Scherer, Switzerland; C. Carli, Minnesota; Mr. and Mrs. Herzberger and child, Richmond, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Muller and three children, Detroit; H. Suhr, New-York; Ed. Diepenbeck, Berlin, Prussia; Carl Kienberg, New-York; Friedrich Kuhn, Baltimore; Miss Florentine Loeppke, Philadelphia; Miss Elisabeth Bergstedt, Bermuda; Victor Philip Bauer, New-York; Mrs. Eden and child, Williamsburgh; J. Karle, Philadelphia; Mathew Pfeiffer, Newark, N. J.—and others in steerage. Total, 170.

Aug. 23—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Wm Hepley, Miss Bostwick, Mrs. A. Ford, Mrs. W. L. Hall and daughter, Rev. James E. Rankin, James Riley, P. M. Kingsbury, wife, 3 children and servant, Jas. Gillan, John Drysdale, Toronto; Rev. P. G. Pelley, Pawtucket; Charles H. Dougherty, Lavina S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Brockmann, J. B. Curtis, Jr., Mathew Davis, wife, 3 children and infant, Julia [illegible], A. Gellers, Michael Kelly, Peter Bondit, Joseph [illegible], A. Guild, William Frost, H. Achie, A. Maurice, Mrs. H. Day and daughter, Charles Purdue, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Alvina Angell, Mrs. Shay and daughter, [illegible] Partridge, New-York; Wm. Hutchison, [illegible], Dr. Tucker, A. Brockmann, E. Sievers, [illegible], [illegible], Davis, E. L. Andrews, [illegible] Adams and McLellan, Mrs. Stevens and 2 sons, [illegible], Vicente Gomez, Joseph Nakin, W. Woodcock, W. F. Woodell, Thos. Bushnell, Miss Mary E. Fairly, and others in the steerage. Specie, $174,656.

In brig Ada, Bagh, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo—Mr. Seligman, F. Morales.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Blackstone, from New-Orleans—Mr. Bentley and lady, Mr. Coleman, lady and 2 children, Mr. [illegible], W. Vincent and lady, Mr. [illegible], lady and infant, [illegible], T. May, P. [illegible], T. [illegible], Mr. Oatley, Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mrs. Oakley and child, Mr. Close.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—J. Black, Samuel Hodson, Miss Mary Madden, Mrs. Eliza Barss, Miss L. Barss, Miss A. Gosnell, Rev. Mr. Frith and lady, John Meurick, Jos. Cameron, Robert Hall, John Pitt, J. Harmet, E. Barss, E. Frith.

In brig Wild Pigeon, from Nassau, N. P.—Mr. J. C. Roker, Miss Roker, Mrs. McCartney, Miss McCartney, Mrs. Baxter and servant, G. Rider, Frank Anderson.

In schr. Addie Barnes, from St. John, P. R.—Jasper Smith, U. S. Consul at St. John; E. R. Cross.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 19 | Sun sets.... 6 47 | Moon rises.... 9 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 50 | Gov. Island. 7 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... 9 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Saxon, Clapp, New-Orleans, F. Mars; [illegible]; Chesapeake, [illegible], Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; [illegible], Liverpool, [illegible]; [illegible], Havana, [illegible].

Brigs [illegible]; Ships [illegible].

Barks [illegible].

Brigs [illegible], Baker, [illegible]; [illegible], Mueller, [illegible].

Schooners Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven; [illegible], Mary Nott, Smith, Washington, D. C.; [illegible]; Phebe Morrow, Havana; [illegible]; Maria Hall, Bradford, Pembroke, Me., Metcalf & Duncan; Hope, (Br.,) Miller, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Arrived.

Steamship Blackstone, Stevens, New-Orleans Aug. 15, with sugar to J. A. N. Smith & Co. Passed the Bar at 7 P. M. Has had severe weather in the Gulf Stream, with a tremendous sea, and was obliged to put into the Breakwater for coal; aid, thence at 7 P. M. 21st inst.

U. S. transport Virginia, Snyder, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Ship Brilliant, [illegible], Fortress Monroe 5 ds., in ballast to J. Atkins.

Ship Empire, [illegible], Liverpool July 25, with mdse. to Spofford & Co. Aug. 3, James Kelly, seaman, of Ireland, fell overboard, and was lost.

Ship Avenir, (Fr.,) [illegible], Martinique 23 ds., in ballast to M. Pardumier.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Barbados [illegible], with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Traveler, (Br., of Liverpool,) [illegible], Rio Janeiro July 2, via St. Thomas Aug. 7, with coffee to [illegible] Phelps & Co.

Brig Anna [illegible], (Dan.,) [illegible], St. Thomas [illegible] ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Persia, (Br., of [illegible], N. B.,) [illegible], Rio Janeiro 42 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark [illegible], (Br.,) [illegible], 9 ds., with salt [illegible] to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Whistling Wind, (of Boston,) [illegible], Rio Janeiro July 14, via St. Thomas Aug. 7, in ballast to master. Sailed in co. from Rio with bark Gen. Cobb, for New-York.

Bark Albion, Lincoln, (of Harpswell,) [illegible], Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Bark [illegible], (of Bangor,) [illegible], 16 ds. with sugar to [illegible]. [illegible] sick and put on board hospital ship; is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Bark Theresa, (Span.,) Diez, [illegible], via Havana [illegible] ds., with cotton, wool and hides to M. Echeverria; is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Bark Charlie, (Fr.,) [illegible], Havre, via St. Thomas 39 ds., in ballast to A. H. Solomon.

Brig John & Elizabeth, (Br., of [illegible],) [illegible], Trinity Bay, N. F., 21 ds., in ballast, to order. [illegible], went ashore on [illegible], and was got off on the [illegible] P. M. by Mr. John A. [illegible], Underwriters' Agent, under the direct supervision of Mr. James [illegible], agent for the English Underwriters. She is perfectly tight and not damaged.

Brig Wild Pigeon, (Br.,) Johnson, [illegible] Nassau, N. P., [illegible] to [illegible]. The U. S. steamer Adirondack [illegible]. [illegible] by U. S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler, [illegible].

Brig [illegible] Queen, (Br.,) [illegible], [illegible] ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Addie E. Barnes, (of New-Haven,) Stark, St. John, P. R., Aug. [illegible], with sugar, &c., to J. N. Osborn & Co.

Schr. Eveline, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) [illegible], [illegible] Island 15 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. [illegible] vessels.

Schr. Martha [illegible], [illegible], Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Van Dusen & Co.

Schr. Mary & Susan, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Hall, [illegible] Island 14 ds., with fruit to Joseph Evans.

Schr. Ocean Wave, [illegible], Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour and bread to Metz & Beinhill.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Smith, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to J. H. Hoyt.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., [illegible] ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. John Walker, Brownell, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Sophia E. Jameson, Jameson, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. New-York, Godfrey, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. James Barrett, Nickerson, Albany, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Superior, Robinson, Boston, with coal for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Peterson, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. [illegible], Burlingame, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Breeze, Hulse, Georgetown, D. C., 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Augusta, Fitz, Boston, for Boston.

Schr. Gazelle, Bault, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Charles Falconer, Smith, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Warrior, Crockett, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Augusta, Kelley, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Trysil, Adams, Providence 2 ds., with oil.

BELOW—One bark, unknown.

WIND—S. W., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships Champion, for Aspinwall; City of Baltimore, for Liverpool; Bavaria, for Hamburg; [illegible]; U. S. steam gunboat Connecticut. Ship Dreadnought, for Liverpool. Steamer Neptune.

Spoken, &c.

Barbadoes—steamer, from Boston for New-Orleans, Aug. 5, lat. 27, lon. 70.

Cultivator—ship, from Boston for San Francisco, [illegible] 28, lat. 3 50 S., lon. 30 50.

Ellen B. Cornwall—whaling schr., of Provincetown, a month out, with 100 bbls. sperm and 100 do. whale oil, all well on board—Aug. 17, lat. 39 [illegible], lon. [illegible].

[illegible]—bark, from Philadelphia for Portland, Aug. 21, off Cape Henlopen.

L. W. Armstrong—brig, from [illegible] for [illegible], [illegible] with, Aug. 18, lat. 38, lon. [illegible].

[illegible]—Br. schr., bound S., exchanged signals, Aug. 19, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible].

Silver Star—bark, from Boston for Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 20, lat. 36 50, lon. 74 [illegible].

Wm. Martin—whaling schr., of Orleans, had 10 bbls. sperm oil, all well—Aug. 19, lat. 38 [illegible], lon. 72 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Nassau, N. P., Aug. 9, Br. schr. Lord Byron, for Matamoros, [illegible]; [illegible], waiting to run the blockade.

At Barbadoes, Aug. 5, [illegible]; [illegible], for New-York, [illegible]; Atlantic, for New-York Aug. 26. The schr. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] for New-York, sailed a few days previously for [illegible].

At St. Thomas, Aug. 5, bark Veron, Foster, [illegible].

At St. Thomas, Aug. 1, bark Theresa, [illegible], for Maracaibo next day.

At St. John, P. R., Aug. 9, brig [illegible], for Aspinwall, to sail for Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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